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COLONEL ANSELL ARRAIGNS ALLEGED MILITARY ABUSES

In Washington Address, Former Acting Judge Advocate Says United States Court-Martial System Is Unduly Reactionary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further arraignment of the United States Army court-martial system was contained in an address yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate-general, who is now at the head of the clemency board reviewing the sentences imposed by courts-martial at a meeting of the Popular Government League.

Colonel Ansell said that although the deficiencies in the present system are as old as the government itself, they have never been so clearly revealed before, doubtless because of the fact that never before has the United States had an army, which, by reason of its size and origin, brought whatever affected it so clearly home to the American people.

"An army which has consisted of very nearly 4,000,000 of men," said Colonel Ansell, "taken directly from their homes by the power of Congress, raised to perform the highest will of the Nation, must always challenge popular interest, by reason of its very numbers, and injustice in such an army of an unnecessary and unavoidable degree must become the subject of general and popular consideration. System Is Condemned

"The deficiencies in the administration of military justice are the deficiencies of a system. It is one that leads to injustice, logically, naturally, inevitably. If the existing system had been designed to lead to injustice, it could not have been better done and still retain the forms and appearances of justice. If that is true, it becomes the immediate duty of Congress to correct it.

"There are two theories as to courts-martial. The one theory is that courts-martial are subject to the power of military command, are mere agencies of the commanding officer to assist him in the enforcement of discipline, and are subject throughout their procedure to his will. The other is that courts-martial are courts of justice, authorized as such by the Constitution, courts that are constituted and ought to be controlled by Congress, courts that should be required to function in accordance with those principles of law which govern the exercise of all judicial functions. We should naturally expect the former conception of court-martial to be found established in the military and maritime governments, and we should expect a government like our own to require courts-martial to be controlled by established principles of law enacted in accordance with the popular will. And yet, strange and sad to say, ours is one of the most reactionary systems.

Constitution Ignored

"The framers of our Constitution took no risks, but placed not only the raising of the army, but the government of it, under the executive control of Congress. The Constitution provides that Congress alone shall raise and support armies. It also provides that Congress, and Congress alone, shall make rules and regulations for the government of the army. Every man who enters the army is liable for violation of the usual civil laws and, in addition, he is liable to trial for a multitude of military offenses, with penal consequences running from death down, and he is tried not by the civil court, but by courts-martial. Surely any body of men, any tribunal which exercises full and complete jurisdiction over a human being, is a judicial tribunal, a court, and should be governed by those established principles that govern the exercise of all judicial functions, and so said the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The only defense that I have ever heard essayed in behalf of the system is that military justice must be administered quickly. But surely the prime consideration is that it ought to be administered justly. There ought to be no talk of quickness of execution before there is justice of conviction. There should be no certainty of punishment before there is certainty of guilt.

Drastic Power Assumed

"The military code is draconian, and, to a certain extent, necessarily so. All the more reason why it should be definite, and all the more reason why it should be most carefully administered. In our military code there are 42 punitive articles. Twenty-nine of them prescribe that the offenses therein defined shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. Under this authority, courts-martial may award any punishment whatever except death, and for a minor military offense may, if they choose, sentence an offender to imprisonment for life. Eleven of the articles prescribe that the offenses therein defined shall be punished by death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. For these offenses courts-martial may, in their discretion, award the punishment of death. And two articles make death mandatory. To a very large extent, placing

this unlimited power in the hands of a court-martial has resulted in placing it in the hands, not of several men, but of a single man.

Safeguards Relegated

"Our court-martial system," said Colonel Ansell, "turns its back upon what our law and civilization have found to be so necessary generally. Our civil law, the law outside of the army, is careful lest it subject a man to indictment and trial unjustly. It goes on the theory that injustice can be curbed by preventing it. Certain judicial functions have to be performed before you can even be arrested, and the most serious judicial investigation must be had either by a grand jury, in the case of an indictment, or by a sworn quasi-judicial officer in the case of an information, before your life and liberty can be placed in jeopardy. In the army, it is quite otherwise. Any commanding officer may prefer charges against any soldier, and when those charges become adopted by any commanding officer who can convene a court-martial, they are ordered by him for trial. The statutes do not require any particular care and consideration upon the part of the officer preferring the charge. Statutes do not require that the officer ordering the court to try the charge shall make any investigation as to the prima facie sufficiency of the evidence. Statutes do not require that any person with the slightest legal qualification shall determine that the charge and the evidence are sufficient to subject the man to trial.

"Lack of legal control is the difficulty. Lack of legal control at the top, lack of legal control at the bottom, lack of legal control throughout the proceedings. Instead of legal control, we have in our system the control of these inherently judicial functions by the power of military command."

I. W. W. ACTIVITIES KEPT UP IN SPOKANE

Police Learn of Attempt to Establish Soviet Headquarters—Foreign Workers Protest Against Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SPOKANE, Washington.—Although numerous raids have been made in the past by the local police on I. W. W. headquarters in Spokane, and many I. W. W. members have been fined and imprisoned for violation of the city ordinance against syndicalism, there is evidence that the activities of this and similar organizations have never ceased. The police now have information that there is to be made an attempt to establish here soviet headquarters for restless members of all organizations that are seeking the overthrow of the present government and the establishment of a soviet government.

The League for Democracy at Home, an alleged local Bolshevik organization, announces that two speakers have been summoned from Portland, Oregon, apparently the center of soviet activity in the northwest, who will address a gathering at a local hall in a few days, and these speakers are believed to be revolutionary agitators. Much of the evidence found in seized mail referred to by Solicitor-General Lamar of the Post Office Department, concerning the nation-wide plot to establish a soviet government in the United States, is thought to have been from letters written by agitators in Spokane, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington.

It is known that several organizations have been distributed in the city. Among them are the Socialist Party, the I. W. W., the League for Democracy at Home, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Workers International Industrial Union. The last two named have asserted that they are only agitating for an "industrial commonwealth," believing that a soviet government is suited only to conditions peculiar to Russia, but as Bolshevik literature encourages the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with present conditions, it seems to meet their needs as a weapon in social and industrial warfare.

The other night there was a gathering of about 500 foreigners, including Scandinavians, Bulgarians, Russians, Germans, Austrians, and Finns, called to protest against discrimination against alien labor. This meeting was held seemingly without the knowledge of the police. After some time spent in an attack on the Local Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, an organization which will admit no one who is not avowedly loyal to the government of the United States, resolutions were adopted for publication in the press and for transmission to the representatives of European governments in Washington, District of Columbia.

I. W. W. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The national convention of the I. W. W. is to be held during the first week in May, probably in Chicago, it was stated on Monday by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the national headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World. A referendum vote is being taken by the Central Recruiting Union, one of the departments of the I. W. W., for the nomination of a secretary-treasurer of the union, its delegates to the national convention and an organization committee.

STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST INSPECTION

New Hampshire Legislature, Which Recently Rejected Medical Bills, Fought School Project Generally Unpopular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
CONCORD, New Hampshire.—At the hearings before the Committee on Education of the New Hampshire Legislature, which has rejected all the proposed measures for compulsory medical inspection in the public schools and provisions for medical services in the compensation laws, it was brought out that in a majority of communities sentiment is so strong against medical inspection in schools that the permissive act of 1913 is not likely ever to be adopted. It was also stated that anti-medical sentiment is on the increase and that the only way to secure inspection is to make it obligatory upon the school boards, which are chosen by popular vote.

The medical organizations strongly favored the bill, but the educational authorities were not united on it. After a consideration of over two months the house decided to kill the bill.

The effort to secure an act making medical inspection compulsory came about through the failure of the local option law of 1913 to work out as expected. That the school board of any school district should assign a physician to each public and private school, who should, in the teacher's presence, and upon previous notice, examine each pupil and employee of the school. An exemption was granted in this law, however, which provided that any parent could exempt his or her child from the inspection by means of a written protest to the teacher, except "in the case of contagious diseases."

But this law provided that it should only apply to towns, cities and school districts which by vote adopted it. Although the law has been in effect six years, only 60 of the 235 cities and towns have adopted it, and in the places that have not adopted it, there is no medical inspection of any kind.

Education Board and Medical School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LANSING, Michigan.—A bill empowering Detroit's Board of Education to take over the Detroit College of Medicine and conduct it as part of the school system reached its third reading in the lower House recently and was finally passed, though not until a provision had been added that it would be inoperative until it should be ratified by the electors.

During the course of its consideration before the lower House, John P. Fitzgerald, Representative from Detroit, denounced the bill strongly, declaring that the college is badly run down and unduly located and that the trustees want to unload it on the city. To enable this to be done, he said, the Board of Education, which he also denounced, plans to take it off their hands and conduct it at an annual cost to the city of about \$200,000 in line with the board's policy in "providing liberally for higher educational facilities" at a time when 12,000 children in Detroit are out of school because there is not room in the school buildings.

BEVERAGE BILL IS NOT ACCEPTED

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire House on Tuesday, defeated a bill to legalize the sale of beverages containing a maximum alcohol content of 2.75 per cent. The state Senate amended a house bill intended to strengthen the prohibitory law by eliminating provisions for search and the seizure of private stocks of liquor.

DAILY INDEX FOR MARCH 26, 1919

Business and Finance	Page 11	Survey of Alaska Coal Fields	Page 12
Stock Market Quotations	Page 11	Analysis of Farm Outlook Hopeful	Page 12
Footwear Trade Is Quiet	Page 11	Plans to Develop Maine River	Page 12
Western Union's Annual Report	Page 11	Liquor Interests Attempt to Save Beer	Page 12
English Cotton Trade Situation	Page 11	Excise Declared	Page 12
Book Reviews and Literary News	Page 16	Future of German Pacific Colonies	Page 12
A Bookman's Memories: Conrad and Masfield	Page 16	Mr. Hughes' Policy on Meat Traders	Page 12
Great Speeches of a Premier	Page 16	India as Partner in British Empire	Page 12
Professor Palmer's Lecture on Poetry	Page 16	Scotland Plans No-License Vote	Page 12
Bohemia's Struggle for Independence	Page 16	Drink Problems in South Australia	Page 12
The Background of English History	Page 16	Full Story of the Zebrugge Fight—VI	Page 12
Viscount Bryce's War-Time Essays	Page 16	Parole-System Defended	Page 12
The Rise of a Famous Magazine	Page 16	Cooperative Plan Help to Railway	Page 12
The Living Library	Page 16	People to Vote on North Dakota Acts	Page 12
Literary Notes	Page 16	Illustrations	Page 12
Editorials	Page 18	Current Cartoon	Page 12
Mr. Bailew on Zionism	Page 18	Hon. G. S. Beeby	Page 12
Army Post and Flying Fields	Page 18	Mr. Brown, Vancouver	Page 12
Housing in Canada	Page 18	Bombing in London	Page 12
Joint Industrial Councils	Page 18	Srinagar, Cashmere	Page 12
The Homes of James G. Blaine	Page 18	Notes and Comments	Page 18
General News	Page 18	Progress of Irish Health Measure	Page 18
Progress of Irish Health Measure	Page 18	Hungarian Crisis Is Regarded as an	Page 18
Hungarian Crisis Is Regarded as an	Page 18	Imperialist Plot	Page 18
Imperialist Plot	Page 18	Less Publicity for Peace Conference	Page 18
Less Publicity for Peace Conference	Page 18	Colonel Ansell Condemns Military	Page 18
Colonel Ansell Condemns Military	Page 18	Courts	Page 18
Courts	Page 18	Oil-Land Leasing Law Urged	Page 18
Oil-Land Leasing Law Urged	Page 18	I. W. W. Activities Kept Up in Spokane	Page 18
I. W. W. Activities Kept Up in Spokane	Page 18	Medical Inspection in New Hampshire	Page 18
Medical Inspection in New Hampshire	Page 18	Unpopular	Page 18
Unpopular	Page 18	No Early Return to Pre-War Prices	Page 18
No Early Return to Pre-War Prices	Page 18	Consolidation of Eight Railroads	Page 18
Consolidation of Eight Railroads	Page 18	Egypt Declared More Settled	Page 18
Egypt Declared More Settled	Page 18	Sardinia Ready for Action in Morocco	Page 18
Sardinia Ready for Action in Morocco	Page 18	Allies May Yet Remain in Odessa	Page 18
Allies May Yet Remain in Odessa	Page 18	New York Welcomes Twenty-Seventh	Page 18
New York Welcomes Twenty-Seventh	Page 18	League of Nations and Immigration	Page 18
League of Nations and Immigration	Page 18	Exploitation of Schools Opposed	Page 18
Exploitation of Schools Opposed	Page 18	Claims of Wooden Ship Builders	Page 18
Claims of Wooden Ship Builders	Page 18	California State Market Plan Proposed	Page 18
California State Market Plan Proposed	Page 18	Party Problem in Pennsylvania	Page 18
Party Problem in Pennsylvania	Page 18		

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF POLISH OPERATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The official review of military operations on the Polish eastern front during February states in the Ruthenian sector the Polish vanguards had reached by Feb. 23 the line of Dabrowa-Szczucin-Zeludok, east of Grodno, and later occupied Slonim.

In the Volhynia sector, the Polish troops held the Slonim, Pinsk and Luck line on Feb. 25, and the latest news indicates that the Polish front now reaches the line of Vilna-Lida-Baranowicz-Lunin.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Dispatches from Warsaw report that the Polish Diet has unanimously adopted the proposal to conclude an alliance with the Entente Powers.

LAW TO PERMIT OIL LEASES URGED

Representative Producers, in Chicago Convention, Seek Early Action by Congress to Promote Greater Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A movement to get a bill through Congress to permit the leasing of the public oil lands of the United States was urged by Max W. Ball, chief of the Rocky Mountain division of the Roxana Petroleum Company, in an address at the convention of representative independent oil men and Standard Oil representatives yesterday, at which it is planned to bring the Standard Oil Company and the independent companies together. An American Petroleum Institute for this purpose is to be created, and the members of the United States Petroleum War Service Board are to become the first directors of the new institute.

Pointing out that the oil lands in Wyoming are estimated by the United States Government to have 400,000,000 barrels of oil underlying them, Mr. Ball said that herein was the oil men's greatest opportunity today. Only through congressional action, and only as the oil men request it, could a law be passed which would enable them to develop this land, he said, be put through Congress.

Mentioning the opposition that had been shown to the leasing of public oil lands in this country, Mr. Ball urged the oil men to create a public sentiment in favor of such a bill. He referred to attempts to get various leasing laws through Congress, but said they were not properly drafted. What the oil men want is not merely a leasing law, but a workable bill. A former law had provided for but one lease to each person or corporation of the entire oil lands of the United States. Some of them had limited the acreage in such a way that no one could take the risk of developing the lands.

Mr. Ball, in a resolution submitted to the resolutions committee, favored a bill that would permit not less than five leases to an individual or corporation. He urged the convention to go on record in favor of this resolution. Requesting Congress to pass a leasing bill, Mr. Ball said that the leasing law, he said, even if the land were open to lease, is such that the oil men would have no protection. This act was passed in 1872, and provides that one cannot locate on a claim until actual discovery of mineral has been made. This is very well in the case of placer gold, he stated, which the act was intended to cover, but cannot be applied to oil where thousands of dollars must be spent before getting at the oil.

BETTER PROSPECTS IN RAILWAY CRISIS

Agreement Reached Between British Government and Railwaymen's Associations Which Is Expected to Avert Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An agreement has been reached between the government and representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen at the Board of Trade, yesterday, on the interpretation of the previous concessions; but the terms have still to be ratified by delegates of the unions concerned. When the terms are ratified, the remaining items in the program are to be the subject of further negotiations.

Already a satisfactory stage has been reached on the subject of a guaranteed week, overtime, Sunday and night duty, rest periods and holidays, wages and standard rates of pay, and methods of future negotiations.

LONDON, England (Monday).—At the conclusion of an adjourned conference between the railwaymen and the government at the Board of Trade today, the statement was made by J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, that the members of the union had a full interpretation of the government's offer to the railwaymen and it was now for the men to decide whether to ratify the offer.

The prospect of averting a railway strike was greatly improved tonight. There were still some points to be negotiated, but as a result of the week-end conferences at the Board of Trade, the leaders of the men express satisfaction over the spirit shown by the government in seeking a tangible solution of the controversy.

There has been some trouble in exactly interpreting the concessions offered by the government to avoid future misunderstandings, but this has now been worked out to the satisfaction of the negotiating committee for the men, and it is expected that the men will ratify the agreement.

The government has agreed that the whole situation shall be reviewed at the end of the year.

PROGRESS OF IRISH HEALTH MEASURE

Bill Gives Permission to Local Authorities to Have School Children Medically Inspected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—Yesterday in the House of Commons was devoted to Irish affairs, the Irish Public Health and Local Government bills both passing the second reading after a division in the latter case, in which the voting was 170 to 27. The former bill extends to Ireland provision for medical treatment in schools already in force in England, and enables the local authorities to have children medically inspected immediately before entering schools.

Maj. J. R. P. Newman welcomed the measure as a beginning of putting education on the rates in Ireland, and, like Maj. W. E. Guinness, Sir Edward Carson, and others, urged that the measure should be mandatory and not permissive.

A. W. Samuels, Attorney-General for Ireland, promised to convey that opinion to the Chief Secretary, and explained that all legislation regarding public health in Ireland having been permissive hitherto, he thought it best to follow that precedent in this instance, seeing that a standing committee was considering the Ministry of Health bill and it was proposed to establish in Ireland a body charged with advising the Chief Secretary as to the scope of a general health authority for Ireland.

The Local Government Bill provides for the application of proportional representation to the County Council and other local elections in Ireland, and Mr. Samuels, in commenting it to the House, claimed that the Sligo experiment was a complete success. Subsequently he explained that the government had to face a serious situation since, under the present franchise, the local government machinery might be captured by people who called the rest of the United Kingdom "the enemy," and whose object was to reduce Irish administration to anarchy.

Were such people, he asked, to be entrusted with the great schemes of reconstruction proposed, and with the vast sums which the government advances to local authorities?

The southern Unionists and Nationalists supported the measure and the motion for rejection was eventually lost against the Ulster Unionists.

In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury was supported by Lords Crew, Buckmaster, and Bryce and others in protesting against the wholesale repatriation of the civilian enemy aliens still in internment camps.

ORDER FORBIDDING MEETINGS IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Shaw, commanding the forces in Ireland, has issued two proclamations under the Defense of the Realm Act forbidding any meeting or procession in Dublin about March 26, which was reported to be the date of Professor de Valera's arrival in the city, and any future gatherings not authorized by the police.

The second order remains in force till April 8.

LESS PUBLICITY FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Only Official Communiqués to Be Issued in Future in Paris—Premiers Meet to Discuss Military Aspect in Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Supreme Council has decided that nothing will be issued regarding the work of the Peace Conference other than official communiqués, Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Orlando held a conference this morning and this afternoon at President Wilson's house. These meetings are to continue until the peace terms are settled.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Before the meeting of the Supreme War Council on Monday afternoon, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Orlando examined the possible military consequences of Hungary's secession to bolshevism.

Marshal Foch was present and rendered his advice. The fact that Mr. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, failed to receive the press representatives on Sunday for his weekly conference, is attributed to every reason except the one which most naturally presents itself, that is, that the Council of Ten is considering matters of such importance that the wisest course for the present is avoidance of publicity.

Amendments to Covenant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—Some notable amendments to the League of Nations covenant have been suggested. Two, proposed by Léon Bourgeois, in behalf of France, will ask for some form of inter-allied staff to study mobilization and strategic plans for speedily carrying out military action which might be considered necessary in the future by a belligerent nation.

In addition, there is a memorandum by Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, who says that the British dominions consider they could not assume responsibility of participating in European conflicts wherein the British Empire was not directly concerned. These amendments and suggestions have been tabulated so that when a particular article of a covenant is reached by the commission, all the amendments and suggestions relating to it may be considered at the same time.

Submarine Cables Discussed

PARIS, France (Monday).—An official statement reads:

"The Supreme War Council met this afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock. The question of submarine cables captured from the enemy was examined. The future status of those cables was decided on and the terms of reference regarding the status were referred to the drafting committee."

"The American proposals concerning the powers of the Teschen commission were adopted."

Covenant Two-Thirds Discussed

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The following official statement on last night's session of the League of Nations Commission was issued today:

"The twelfth meeting of the League of Nations Commission, which was the second meeting held to consider amendments to the draft of the covenant, took place at the Hôtel Crillon at 8:30 p. m. on Monday, March 24. Amendments to the articles from IX to XVI of the covenant were considered, so that two-thirds of the draft have been examined."

"The next meeting of the commission has been provisionally fixed for Wednesday, March 26 at 3 p. m."

MEXICO SAID TO FAVOR LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the Mexican Government has made no official statement regarding the proposed League of Nations, advances from that country indicate that the plan is regarded favorably. The United States Department of State yesterday announced that a dispatch from Mexico City contained the information that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of the Mexican Congress has announced that Mexico should join the League of Nations. The comment in the newspapers is also favorable to the league.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS IS REGARDED AS AN IMPERIALIST PLOT

Magyar Oligarchy Plans Either to Succeed With Communism or to Involve the Whole World in Its Own Ruin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In reply to inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, a well-informed authority unhesitatingly pronounced the latest Hungarian development a move in the game of Magyar foreign politics, pure and simple. The Magyar proletariat, as a whole, is in no way Bolshevik, he declared, although it is true that Bela Kun and his immediate associates are as good Bolsheviks as Lenin or Trotsky themselves. Hence, Hungary's sudden embracing of bolshevism and its authors is not the inevitable outcome of domestic conditions, but a last desperate gamble of Magyar imperialism, which endeavored to speak from autocracy to autocracy under Count Tisza and from bourgeoisie to bourgeoisie under Count Karolyi, and now plans to gain its end by appealing from proletariat to proletariat, or else to bring down the world in ruins around it. Magyar imperialism's one burning desire has been to preserve Hungarian territorial integrity.

Hungarian Territorial Ideals

With men like Count Karolyi, The Christian Science Monitor informant said, this aim has been, and is, nothing short of an ideal, and their devotion to it must be perforce acknowledged, although it is one regarding which no understanding with the Allies was ever possible. For Hungarian territorial integrity would have meant continuance of Magyar domination over large tracts of Czechoslovak, Rumanian and Jugoslav territory alike, and perpetuation of a régime which was the very quintessence of all now comprehended in the term Prussianism.

Nevertheless, the Magyars persisted, and never more ardently than since the armistice, with their intrigues and propaganda, until finally the latest allied announcement regarding the demarcation of their frontier left them face to face with the accomplished fact of their reduction to within their actual ethnographic boundaries.

Resort to Desperate Policy

The result is the dramatic gesture whereby the Magyar oligarchy plans either to succeed with communism where reaction and constitutionalism have failed, or, as already stated, to involve the whole world in their own ruin.

Asked whether he thought Germany and German Austria would follow suit, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said he thought not, although they might possibly toy with the idea. The cases differ, he pointed out. German Austria looks for union with Germany, and Germany herself is too large a country to play so desperate a game. The Germans console themselves with the thought that, when the present phase has passed, whereas Hungary, reduced to a position of the smallest State in the Balkans, has, from the Magyar standpoint, no future whatever, and has therefore determined to win or perish.

As to the extent of the danger to the rest of Europe, thus evoked, The Christian Science Monitor's informant feared little from a possible Bolshevik advance. Bolshevism, he remarked, does not conquer the machine gun, but the man behind the machine gun. In other words, its real scene of action is not the battlefield but the realm of ideas. Hence, by invasion of Rumania or any other country, it stands to lose rather than gain, if only by reason of the opposition aroused among the population by the mere fact of the presence of an invading army on its soil.

Peace and Order Reported

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—An official statement from Budapest dated yesterday declares that reports from the provinces show that peace and order are prevailing.

"In most of the large towns like Győr, Debrecen, Szombathely, Szentes, Kis-kun, Felegyhaza and Beregszász, the Socialists have taken over the administration," the statement continues. "A peasants' council has been formed at Kassa, and a revolutionary government has been formed at Kassa, which has been occupied by the Czechs, according to the government commissary's telephone message."

Further Press Comments

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Morning newspapers comment at length on Hungary's embracing bolshevism.

The Morning Post accuses the conference of delaying peace. It suggests a plan to treat the diplomatic situation as it was treated militarily when every direction was suggested to Marshal Foch, and it gives Mr. Clemenceau, so that the "probable failure arising from divided councils may be avoided."

The Daily Telegraph ascribes the gravity of the situation to a miscalculation "which assumed a much longer

war and left the Allies unprepared as to a policy of peace. It trusts the lesson of urgency and suspense which is being taught daily will not be lost on "those elements which are consuming time with efforts to secure in the peace treaty results to which facts oppose an unsurmountable barrier."

"Conferences, delays and a refusal to face the Russian problem are directly responsible for the present disquieting situation," says The Daily Mail. "While the conference talks, the Bolshevik act. The fruits of immense sacrifices on the battlefield are being imperiled because the conference cannot attend to the business for the dispatch of which it exists."

The Daily News says: "The tragic situation is due to the failure of the Allies to provide the Central Empires with food and raw materials while the conference has been attempting to reconcile the policy of territorial spoliation with the spirit of the League of Nations."

The Daily News also condemns the refusal of the Peace Conference to recognize and make terms with the Russian Bolshevik Government.

Count Karolyi's Farewell

BASEL, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The Hungarian Commissioner for Military Affairs, says a Budapest dispatch, has issued an order instructing all soldiers to rejoin their units without delay. If the soldiers do not do their duty, the Hungarian soviet republic is doomed," he adds. "The revolutionary government requires armed discipline and it will create an army well equipped and disciplined."

Count Karolyi in taking farewell of the Berinkey cabinet on Sunday said: "What has happened is a natural result of the blindness and ill-will with which it was sought to assassinate Hungary."

He said he would support the leaders of the people with all his strength and was willing to be a private soldier.

"I realize," he added, "that Hungary could be saved only by the international."

British Views on Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Westminster Gazette says that as long as bolshevism remains inside of Russia, "we may say that the Russian people must decide for themselves how they shall be governed, and that if they cannot save themselves from tyranny, we are not in a position to help them."

"But if it breaks out of its boundaries and carries fire and the sword into countries whose existence we guarantee, like Poland, or tries to form an aggressive alliance with the Magyars, then we are bound to act."

"Bolshevism is the iron tyranny of a small clique rapidly developing on militarist lines. It has failed to govern the Russian people, or feed them, and can do nothing except keep them in order by a reign of terror. It shoots and starves its enemies and inevitably cuts adrift from any ideal or humane purposes. It is becoming under Trotsky a purely military organization, with the avowed ambition of making revolution for the sake of raiding its neighbors for the purpose of feeding itself."

EIGHT RUSSELLITES RELEASED ON BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Joseph E. Rutherford, president of the International Bible Students Association, and seven associates, all of whom were serving long-term sentences in the federal penitentiary here, following conviction on charges of violating the Espionage Law, were released yesterday on bonds of \$10,000 each, pending hearing on April 14 of writs of error granted recently by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. Mr. Rutherford and his associates were all serving 20-year sentences, excepting one associate who was sentenced to 10 years. Bonds were furnished by followers of the Pastor Russell sect in New York, for which city the released departed. They were arrested by federal authorities in 1917, as a result of circulation of a book, "The Finished Mystery," written by Pastor Russell, which Department of justice officials branded as of a pacifist nature.

UNITED STATES WAR LOSS IN PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Official records of prisoners captured by the Central Powers from the United States forces, the War Department announces, show that there was a total loss by the United States Army of 475 military prisoners and 251 civilians. Of the military prisoners 475 have been reported officially as released, and 233 died in German prison camps. Only one United States officer of as high rank as lieutenant-colonel was captured.

RADICAL MEETINGS FORBIDDEN

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The aldermen of this city have passed an ordinance making Bolshevism and I. W. W. meetings unlawful. The ordinance also prohibits the display of red flags, and the distribution of radical literature, under a penalty of a fine of \$100 and six months in jail.

BIRD ACT VIOLATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. PEORIA, Illinois.—Seven duck hunters were arrested recently, in the Peoria district by United States wardens for violation of the Migratory Bird Act.

SPAIN READY FOR ACTION IN MOROCCO

New High Commissioner Prepares Campaign Against Rebellious Tribes—Resistance From Raisuli Is Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Despite the public feeling against any further strong military developments in Morocco, the government is embarking upon a new campaign against the rebellious tribes, planned by the new high commissioner, General Berenguer, formerly War Minister, who is with known as a keen friend of France and the Allies and has gained his point of a strong aggressive policy, after long conferences with the government, following his preliminary visit to Morocco.

It is understood that his idea for associating his campaign with French efforts in their zone, regarding which he had an interview with General Lyautey is not practicable. General Berenguer has now returned to Morocco, and operations have already begun. Great difficulty is anticipated in the zone of the former band, who is now displaying open hostility to Spain, in whose employ he has been for some time past. He now realizes that all hope of further gain has gone, and Spain under the Allies' pressure will be hostile to him, and has therefore called the tribesman to his assistance and is organizing strong forces, particularly along the Tangier-Tetuan road, which the government proposed opening forthwith.

BAY STATE RAILWAY 50-50 BILL OPPOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At the hearing before the legislative committee on Street Railways yesterday on the 50-50 bill designed to bring relief to the Bay State Street Railway Company, Lincoln Bryant, counsel for the town of Milton, argued that by eliminating provision for depreciation and by abolishing the road from the payment of the excise tax, the Bay State could effect a saving of more than \$2,000,000 annually. He believed the cost of depreciation could be made up at a later date when the abnormal costs of operation had passed. If his suggestion were accepted, said Mr. Bryant, it would not be necessary to pass the 50-50 bill. George Grime, city solicitor, of Fall River, also opposed the measure. "The trustees who have been appointed to care for the road's interests appear to be thinking of nothing other than the payment of dividends to stockholders," he declared. "This is not a 50-50 bill," he continued, "it is a subsidy pure and simple."

TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA PLAN UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—This city is to be the nucleus for a union which promises to spread to every textile city in the country, the idea being to form what is to be known as the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. This union will work in conjunction with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America.

Nothing more is in view as to further conferences between the mill men and the operatives on strike. It was generally felt that after what happened on Monday afternoon any attempts to arrange further conferences would be useless.

The strike committee has removed Thomas G. Connolly as attorney for the strikers and in his place appointed attorneys George E. Roemer Jr. and J. Bearak, both of Boston, attorneys for the amalgamated union.

According to the Rev. A. J. Muste, one of the leaders of the strikers, there is a possibility of the strikers asking for a 44-hour week with no reduction of pay.

SUFFRAGISTS TO REMAIN NON-PARTISAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—In recommending that an organization of women voters be formed, the executive council of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, in convention here, yesterday submitted that the association be maintained on a non-partisan basis. The recommendation was not to affiliate with any political party nor to endorse the platform or support the candidates of any party unless such action be recommended by the board of directors. It was recommended that the association continue its work for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The delegates voted that the next convention be held in 1920 in the form of a Susan B. Anthony celebration.

NEW YORK CANALS TO BE OPENED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York.—Lewis Nixon, state superintendent of public works, announced that the New York canals will be opened to navigation for the season as quickly as physical conditions permit. He urged that the use of the canal service be taken advantage of by boat owners and shippers to the fullest extent. "The control of canal traffic by the federal government has been eliminated," declares Mr. Nixon. "Independent lines will now engage in the business without fear of federal regulation and there is every indication at hand that private enterprises will conduct the business in a large way. All shippers are

urged to cooperate in the endeavor to obtain a substantial increase in canal commerce for the 1919 season by adapting the canal service to their transportation requirements, and thus assuring the permanency of operation of existing companies and giving encouragement to others." Superintendent Nixon named several companies which will operate boats or barges between New York City and Buffalo for the carrying of freight in minimum cargoes of 150 tons.

The federal government, he declares, with offices in New York City, will operate a line of barges in the bulk cargo service between Buffalo and New York City.

EGYPT DECLARED MORE SETTLED

Earl Curzon Says There Is No Sympathy With Egyptian Agitation—Order in Sudan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council, in a statement on the Egyptian situation, which he described as improving, said that peace and order reigned in the Sudan, where there was no sympathy with Egyptian agitation.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—(Via Montreal).—The recent manifestations in Egypt were predatory, rather than political, and the latest news gives cause for less anxiety, according to Earl Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords last night. He said a gratifying feature of the trouble had been the behavior of the Egyptian officials, the army and the police.

He said that the government had never opposed the desire of the Egyptian ministers, Hussein Rusdi Pasha and Adli Yeghen Pasha, to come to England to discuss with the British Government the future government of Egypt.

With regard to Said Zagroul Pasha and the other Egyptian nationalists, who had organized the present movement, Earl Curzon said there was no common ground for discussion. The presence of these men in England would be interpreted as evidence that Great Britain was willing to consider the complete abandonment of its responsibilities.

SECRETARY DANIELS ON VISIT TO PARIS

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Secretary Josephus Daniels and party reached Paris from Brest at 8:25 this morning.

The Secretary will remain in Paris about five days and will discuss the naval lessons of the war with French, British and Italian naval authorities. He expected to see President Wilson today.

After his conferences here the Secretary and his party will visit Italy and parts of the fighting fronts in France.

He said that he had inspected the American military camp at Brest, and added:

"I can see no reason for criticism of this camp, but more to praise there than at any camp I have visited in the United States."

He praised the War Department on the ability of the officers in charge of the camp, and concluded:

"What they have done there will thrill Americans who take pride in big achievements."

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In compliance with the Daylight Saving Law, the clocks throughout the United States will be moved forward one hour at 2 o'clock next Sunday morning, March 30. The United States Fuel Administration calls attention to the estimates made last October that 1,250,000 tons of coal were saved last year through the operation of the law. An effort to repeal it in the closing days of Congress failed.

"Coal production in this country having been at a low ebb for the last five months, there are fears of a severe shortage next winter, particularly if the weather should be cold and stormy," says the Fuel Administration. "The economy which will be effected by the Daylight Saving Law this year, therefore, may prove to be a direct advantage."

DRY ORDINANCE ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

FLINT, Michigan.—An ordinance designed to fill the gap made by the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court that search and seizure in the enforcement of the prohibition law was unconstitutional, has been adopted by the City Council. Possession of alcohol for making medicine or for any other purpose is forbidden except on permission of the City Council. A fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 90 days is the penalty provided for violations.

W. F. DUNN NOMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. BUTTE, Montana.—The nomination of William F. Dunn, editor of the Butte Daily Bulletin, as Democratic candidate for Mayor as a result of Monday's primaries was conceded yesterday.

KARL RADEK RELEASED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—Karl Radek, the leading Russian Bolshevik agent in Germany, who was arrested on Feb. 12 in connection with the Spartacist uprising, has been released by the German Government, according to a Berlin dispatch today.

PRICE REDUCTIONS NOT IMMINENT

Economists for United States Departments Report That There Will Be No Early Return to Pre-War Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a result of investigations by economists for the Department of Labor, the conclusion has been reached that the popular expectation of a decided reduction in prices is not justified. The warning is therefore issued that the reestablishment of pre-war prices is not to be looked for.

The Department of Labor and Department of Commerce, working independently, have reached the conclusion that the country is on a new price level, and that the delay in establishing new business or enlarging old, or in undertaking construction work of any kind because the return of pre-war prices is hoped for, can only lead to disappointment. The new industrial board is finding the same condition.

"Through all the economic studies recently issued by the information and education service of the Department of Labor, there has been such evidence as clearly indicated the importance of any policy contemplating radical changes in existing wage scales," the Labor Department asserts. "In the recent conference of governors and mayors in Washington, it was clearly the consensus of opinion that readjustment should not and could not mean an immediate pressing down of wages. This because wages have not gone up in the same proportion as living costs and, further, because it is generally believed prudent to do everything possible to maintain the higher living standards which have been evolved during the war."

"Notwithstanding these developments, there are many in industry who have been urging wage reductions. There has been enough of this agitation to create an uneasiness in the ranks of Labor, and uncertainty as to the future labor conditions in the minds of prospective builders and contractors. For this reason, the precedent established by the industrial board of the Department of Commerce in the steel case should have a very beneficial effect. On the wage matter, in the statement announcing the new prices on steel, the board says:

"It is fully understood and expected that the present wage rates or arrangements will not be interfered with, the approved prices having this in view."

"All economists and practical business men agree currency conditions are an important feature in present prices. This cannot be admitted without admitting also that present currency conditions are an important factor in present wages. Money is just as cheap when it buys labor as when it buys steel, and those who talk of pre-war wage scales under present currency conditions ignore entirely the fact that we do not have pre-war dollars, and we will not have them for many years to come."

"The Department of Labor holds that wage scales have less to do with construction and manufacturing costs than efficiency of labor. Investigations in this field suggest a gradual improvement in efficiency of labor as the readjustment progresses and industry gets away from the high speed, forced-production régime incident to the war."

BISHOP SPEAKS FOR AMERICAN IDEALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An effort to block a resolution in favor of the League of Nations enlivened the closing session yesterday afternoon of the conference of the Inter-Church World Movement of North America, which has been having a two-day meeting in Park Street Church. The resolution was brought in by a committee declared that the League of Nations plan ought to be consummated in the Peace Conference at Paris as an essential part of the peace treaty. This wording evoked remonstrance from the floor, and an effort was made to amend the resolution by favoring the League of Nations without stipulating that it should be handled as a part of the peace negotiations. The amendment was defeated and the resolution as drafted by the committee was carried overwhelmingly.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address immediately afterward, alluded to the League of Nations, and remarked: "Any political party in the United States that dares to thwart American idealism will go down to defeat and never be resurrected!"

EFFORTS TO ILLEGALLY KEEP FISH ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Efforts of fish dealers on the Boston Fish Pier to keep fish in storage longer than the state law permits, were described at the trial on Monday of 30 of the officers and principal stockholders of the Bay State Fishing Company charged with selling stock in the company at a fictitious value and of seeking to secure a monopoly of the fish business in this city.

George H. McCaffrey, a police officer, testified that he visited the plant of the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company and found fish which had been there more than a year, the legal length of time. He said that John Burns, Jr., one of the fish dealers and a defendant in the case, told him that unless an extension of time was given, the fish would not be sold

but would be dumped into the ocean. McCaffrey stated that while the fish was in storage the same variety was selling at 50 cents a pound.

Franklin R. Wing of this city also testified that he acted as a director temporarily of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine, at the time of its incorporation in Portland, Maine, but that he relinquished his own share of stock, which cost him nothing, at the request of the attorney for the company. He attended several meetings of the company, but did not recall the one at which it was voted to pay \$4,000,000 for the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts.

ALLIES MAY YET REMAIN IN ODESSA

Expected Evacuation May Not Be Necessary—Bolshevik Claim Successes in Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Christian Science Monitor is informed in reliable quarters that there are grounds for hope that the evacuation of Odessa by the French and Greek troops may not have to be undertaken after all, though there is no definite information either way. It is surmised that the Bolsheviks have found themselves unable to take the town, though they have made progress in that direction. No British troops are in that area, though there are a few small naval vessels, taken from Bolsheviks and manned by British crews. These vessels are not powerful enough to affect the situation seriously.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Moscow Government wireless dispatches state that in the Kiev sector, on Thursday, soviet detachments broke through General Petlura's front and that General Petlura's success in the Korostevsk direction was offset by a Bolshevik advance in the Kovno direction, which cuts off General Petlura's troops from their main base of Shepetovsk.

The Ukrainian troops advancing toward Odessa now hold Kolosovka station.

COALITION RETAINS SEAT AT OXFORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In the Oxford University by-election, caused by the elevation of Rowland E. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, to the Peerage, the seat has been retained by the Coalition Unionist, Prof. C. W. C. Oman, who polled 2613 votes, while Prof. Gilbert Murray, Liberal, polled 1330, and Athelstan Riley, Independent, 1032.

Professor Oman, who is one of the greatest authorities on medieval and modern history, has recently published an important work on the outbreak of the war, for which he has been allowed access to many state documents hitherto not made known to the public. He became Chichele professor of modern history at the University of Oxford in 1905.

CITY MUST SELL SURPLUS ICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan.—It has been ruled by the corporation counsel that the park commissioner must sell through the city purchasing department any surplus ice he may have from this year's harvest. During the last administration the park department erected additional icehouses with capacity of 12,000 tons as insurance against a possible ice shortage in hot weather. It was not necessary to use any of this supply this year.

DESTROYERS TO JOIN FLEET

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The American destroyer fleet, which spent the week-end here, steamed yesterday to join the Atlantic fleet in maneuvers. The destroyers are commanded by Rear Admiral Plunkett.



STUDENTS' SUITS

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CONSOLIDATION OF EIGHT RAILROADS

Approval Given by Public Service Commission of Massachusetts to Absorption of Seven Subsidiaries by Boston & Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Final approval of the consolidation of the Boston & Maine Railroad and seven subsidiary railroad companies was given yesterday in an order by the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts. The plan of reorganization of the systems also is approved and a report on the consolidation and reorganization is required by Sept. 30, 1919.

The seven subsidiary companies to be absorbed by the Boston & Maine Railroad have been under lease to the latter railroad and are as follows: Fitchburg Railroad Company, Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation, Connecticut River Railroad Company, the Concord & Montreal Railroad Company, Lowell & Andover Railroad Company, Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, and Kennebunk & Kennebunkport Railroad.

The Public Service Commission, in its order, declares the consolidation and plan of reorganization are legal and in the public interest. It is stated that the only objection voiced to the petition of the railroads was by Connecticut W. Crocker, who said he appeared for certain unnamed minority stockholders and also as a citizen in his own behalf. This objection was overruled in detail.

Permission is given to the Boston & Maine Railroad to issue \$38,817,900 in first preferred stock, classes A to E inclusive, to pay the seven subsidiary companies for their properties, which amount does not exceed the combined stock of the seven companies, and the interest on which will not exceed the amount paid by the Boston & Maine Railroad to the subsidiaries, in 1914. An additional issue of \$12,000,000 first preferred stock, Class F, is authorized for a partial payment on the railroad's 5 per cent bonds to be issued to refund its debt. The total amount of bonds authorized is \$19,879,000, payable July 1, 1920.

The financing is permitted only for the purpose of consolidation and reorganization as petitioned for and the railroad must keep accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements of the money so raised for a report to the Public Service Commission. The petition was filed by the railroads on Feb. 11, 1919, and a public hearing upon it was held on Feb. 25.

TRADE BLOCKADE ON COAST OF ARABIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Trade Board announces in connection with the resumption of trade with the territory embraced within the former boundaries of the Turkish Empire, that trade will be restricted with, and the blockade still be maintained against, a certain portion of

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such territory described as follows: That portion of the coast of Arabia between Hail Point on the west coast and Rasnakalla on the south coast, both inclusive. The only portion of such coast above described to and from which shipments may continue to be made is that small section of the coast and the country adjacent thereto which includes the ports of Aden and the towns of Scheikhotman and Lahaj.

ROOSEVELT HOUSE TO BE A MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association plans to acquire Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace, at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City, and the adjoining property at number 26. The association will restore the birthplace and reproduce its interior, as a permanent memorial to Mr. Roosevelt. The memorial will be known as Roosevelt House. It will have assembly halls, and will be a center of citizenship activities.

ABANDONED ARMY CAMPS TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

—Army camps to be abandoned by the War Department, including buildings, railroad tracks, and other facilities, are to be sold to the highest bidder. April 15 has been fixed as the date for receiving bids. The plan is to sell entire camps for lump sums. The camps are: Beauregard, Louisiana; Bowie, Texas; Colt, Pennsylvania; Hancock, Georgia; Kendrick, New Jersey; Logan, Texas; Polk, North Carolina; Sevier, South Carolina; North Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and Wheeler, Georgia.

TRADE STAMP BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It will not be compulsory for articles made in this State to carry the stamp, "Made in Massachusetts, U. S. A." This was decided on yesterday by the House of Representatives, defeating a bill which called for the above wording to be stamped on all articles manufactured in Massachusetts. A bill calling for all horse-drawn vehicles to be marked with the owner's name in three-inch letters was also defeated.

POTATOES STANDARDIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LANSING, Michigan.—Farmers in Northern Michigan added \$300,000 to their income last year by adopting standard varieties of potatoes, according to reports received at the Michigan Agricultural College.

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THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LLOYD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (Feb. 27).—When at the general election Mr. Lloyd George introduced into British politics the novelty of distributing to candidates certificates recommending them to the good will of constituencies, a maneuver resulting in the creation of a ministerial majority unparalleled in numerical strength, it seemed reasonable to anticipate prevalent docility in the House of Commons. Ministers have thus early had rude awakening from this pleasant dream. On the first two measures submitted to the House they have been compelled, in face of opposition not less effective because it was not organized, to capitulate upon important issues in order to avoid defeat.

Ministers Then and Now

In respect of one measure dealing with the reelection of members accepting ministerial office, the check was more serious by reason of the soundness of their proposal. According to a statute going back to the reign of Queen Anne, members accepting offices of profit under the Crown are required forthwith to resign their seats and appeal to their constituents for approval of their action. This condition, designed to defeat possible collusion detrimental to the public service, was highly desirable 200 years ago, when, like Jackey of Norfolk, members of the House of Commons were "bought and sold." Today, when ministerial appointments are sharply criticized, the most reckless controversialist does not suggest that personal bribes play any part in the selection of ministers.

In these circumstances, operation of the statute is an anachronism equally inconvenient and superfluous. That, save for suspicion of secret fraud, a man returned triumphantly at the head of the poll should, on acceptance of office, be compelled to submit himself to repetition of the ordeal is manifestly indefensible under any rule of logic. In practice, more especially after a general election, it is a serious disadvantage to the dispatch of public business for which a new House of Commons is ostensibly summoned. For a period of 10 days or a fortnight neither the Prime Minister nor any one of his principal colleagues is able to take his place on the Treasury Bench. Indirectly, the rule had a permanently disastrous influence on the fortunes of one of Gladstone's ministries. Returned in 1880 at the head of the poll, he and the chief members of the newly formed government were compelled to go through the farce of reelection. During their absence the Bradlaugh business developed. Under the astute management of the budding Fourth Party, confronted on the part of the government by a minor minister who, not holding office directly from the Crown, was not subjected to Queen Anne's statute, what was to begin with a cloud not bigger than a man's hand grew into a tempest that, with recurrent outburst, shook the House of Commons to its center throughout its first session.

Had the Premier and his principal colleagues been in their place, the difficulty would have been settled by reference of the matter to a select committee. As things turned out, there was presented the spectacle of Gladstone, at successive stages of the controversy, surrendering the leadership of the House to Stafford Northcote, his authority suffering a blow from which it never fully recovered. I have personal knowledge of the fact that, on assuming the premiership in 1902, Mr. Balfour privately approached Campbell-Bannerman with a proposal to introduce a bill repealing the act of Queen Anne if he were assured of general acquiescence. Campbell-Bannerman, acting on the basis that it is the duty of an Opposition to oppose, declined the overture, and it was left to Mr. Lloyd George. 17 years later, to carry a reform long time crying aloud for attention.

Probably had Mr. Lloyd George been able to take personal charge of the business it would have been carried intact. Mr. Bonar Law found himself suddenly confronted by a conglomerate Opposition, in face of which, in order to save the situation, he was compelled to accept an amendment establishing a time limit of nine months. The new rule will apply only to cases arising within nine months after a general election. Ministers thereafter appointed must needs go to their constituents as heretofore.

Amending Procedure Rules

Another measure the government expected to carry through at a couple of sittings without serious opposition was an amendment of the Rules of Procedure. Like the Re-election of Ministers Bill, this scheme was based on sound business fundamentals. The main one, whilst preserving for the full House control over the vital stages of legislation, remitted to standing committees the task of dealing with detail. That is an ideal method of conducting the work of the House, and was readily accepted. But, ever jealous of interference with the rights and privileges of private members, or of anything that might be construed as affecting the dignity and authority of the House of Commons, members took exception to various details. Strong opposition developed to the proposal that standing committees might consider their work during the sittings of the House and need not be disturbed by an adjournment. It was pointed out that six committees, each numbering 15 members, were away upstairs whilst the remainder of the House was sitting, would be disastrous as reducing the Mother of Parliaments to a secondary place in control of the legislative machine. Once again Mr. Bonar Law, nominally master of legions, was compelled to withdraw his proposal, weekly promising to frame a new



Howling at the moon

standing order "having regard to what had been said in debate."

Apart from the importance of this turn of events as affecting the first two proposals submitted to the new House of Commons, discovery made of the temperamental of the House is startlingly disconcerting to ministers. If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If new members in the first fortnight of their legislative lives thus kick over the traces, what will they do when the novelty of the situation wears off and they, to adopt a nursery phrase, begin to feel their feet?

LOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
It was logging time on Graham River as the mills were astir once more. Their drowsy hum and the crescendo of the saw broke the long silence of the winter. A glorious winter it had been for the lumbermen with plenty of snow for sliding, and now the last patches in the deep woods had given way to emerald mosses and pink-tipped arbutus.

Round the curve of the bay the white road ran like a silver band separating the woods from the sea; and, in a clearing after passing the mills at the river's mouth lay the little settlement of fishermen's and lumbermen's cottages. Just where they cleared they built, and boundary lines were non-existent between the properties. "Grandpa" said he could remember the first house there, and when there was no stone. Now a dozen families grew and thrived close together and a coach (bi-weekly) from the town brought the news and the "stores", and last but not least, the summer visitors! Hibbert's cottage lay nearest the water, and was the whitest and neatest of them all. There the August visitor had appeared in successive seasons past; but it was contrary to all precedent and a thing unheard of for a summer visitor to arrive in May! Yet, one day evening, when the coach had rumbled into sight (only two hours behind time) and had dropped the mail and a bag of mail from somebody's cow, a slim figure sprang from the box seat and a young woman ran lightly up the path and knocked at Hibbert's cottage door. Grandpa saw her—"knocked twice she did, and Hibbert's wife looked that scared she could ha' dropped."

Every one knew next day, and by the evening it was an accepted fact that the new school-teacher had come and was going to stay at Hibbert's, and that she "wasn't no more'n a girl," and "you wouldn't pick her out of a crowd."

She soon fitted into the landscape. In her green apron, and hair neatly bound, she passed to and fro with the children from the cottage to the schoolhouse beyond the mills. Her lithe movements and shy, questioning look suggested forest things; as though she had come to them from the sweet shady depths they knew so well. The woods lured her! Scarcely had she been able to await the day when she found herself free to explore them to cross the brook and plunge into their silent ways alone! There were wonderful happenings! The little partridge mother who, with outspread wings, beset her path with her brood of downy chicks, loudly defying the owner, was hardly more startled than the gentle trespasser herself. A tiny member of the milk family came to peep furtively at her as she leaned to feed against a great bowlder. Little brooklets hurried by, fretting busily over the stones, when murmured at the moment! But the river! She could hear the roar of waters, and with quickened footsteps she made her way through patterned sunlight and under green arches till, through parting boughs came the first glimpse of white foam. A few moments and she had gained the river bank.

There in the flashing sunlight the

girl stood transfixed, fascinated, eager-eyed, watching with breathless interest the logs as they crashed over the dam into the foaming river and started on their perilous way, hurtling and bumping, madly careering to their goal. In the deceptive, still waters above the dam they had seemed almost motionless until impelled by that inexorable force that swept them to the sudden leap that sealed their fate. Some were guided and urged by the red-shirted lumbermen with their long, piked poles; others were caught unexpectedly and yielded suddenly. On they came, and high in the air shot the jeweled spray. Dark spruces and slender birches lined the water's edge in silent watchfulness, and bending maple branches reached out as if in protest to their hurrying brothers.

And still she watched, absorbed, from her rocky spur which overhung the river. It's just like life, she thought, and they are just exactly like the people in it! Oh! how they hurry and rush along, pushing and striving to get ahead of one another, caught by each eddying current, whirled by an unseen impulse, thrown on the rocks and stranded half way down the stream. "Oh, brothers!" she cried, "I know, I know! I'm beginning life, too, and sometimes I seem, like you, to get carried away too swiftly the current seems so strong!" On they came! A great sturdy giant thrusting and pounding by, alone. Then two together, close, close they held and made their common way one. The tide swayed them first one way, then another, but always side by side. Adventures lay ahead! The gray rock's nose thrust out in mid stream. "Oh, brothers!" she cried, "I know, I know! I'm beginning life, too, and sometimes I seem, like you, to get carried away too swiftly the current seems so strong!" On they came! 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CLAIMS OF WOODEN SHIP BUILDERS

Thirty-Four Southern Yards Represented at Conference With Shipping Board Chairman—Adjustment Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The claims of the wooden ship builders of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, amounting to about \$3,000,000, which have been pressing for settlement for several months, are about to be adjusted, it was announced yesterday.

About 40 men, representing the 34 yards in that part of the country, are negotiating with the Emergency Fleet Corporation and were in consultation with E. N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, yesterday morning. Only five had made out their claims in due order. These were accepted and auditors were at once sent out to confirm them. The others were told that they must present the claims in similar fashion, and they at once telegraphed for the information needed. The difficulty seems to have been that the shipbuilders had formed themselves into an association which was expected to recover the money to which they thought themselves entitled in a lump sum. Mr. Hurley insisted, however, that each yard must present its own case and be dealt with separately. He assured the men that he was sympathetic with a fair settlement and would adjust claims fairly.

While the shipping conditions of the world are such that at present there is a good demand for wooden ships, there is no intention on the part of the government of keeping such ships. Orders were canceled immediately after Mr. Hurley returned from Europe and the engines and other machinery were stored and the hulls covered over to be kept until they can be disposed of. Sixteen vessels of about 4000 or 5000 tons each were sold a few days ago at about \$140 a ton, which was \$40 less than their cost, but still was better than it was expected a short time ago could be realized. This encourages the hope that the remaining vessels may be sold on comparatively favorable terms.

No yards for building wooden ships will be kept in the territory mentioned, all the efforts of the Shipping Board now being concentrated on the construction of larger and better boats. No steel yards in this country are idle at the present time. Mr. Hurley said, and the United States has 5,000,000 tons contracted for. Orders can be taken for foreign contracts in the wooden shipbuilding yards, but none in the steel yards, since every effort is being made to reduce the cost of production in these yards and to make it accord with a successful merchant marine. This could not be done if foreign contracts were permitted.

INVESTIGATIONS OF CLASH AT TIENTSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has refused, so far, to make any statement that might show exactly who was responsible for the clash between United States soldiers and Japanese police two weeks ago in Tientsin. In the meantime, however, statements have been received from Japan maintaining that the Americans were responsible. Questioned as to the import of several dispatches, Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, said on Tuesday that the information was not sufficiently complete to warrant the department in making any definite statement. A commission of American resident citizens is making an independent investigation, while another investigation is being conducted by the military command in conjunction with the representatives of the United States.

SOCIALISTS DISAPPEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Socialist Party as a political force in St. Louis seems to have all but disappeared, and

it was necessary for William M. Brandt, secretary of the organization and candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, to file a petition in order to gain a place on the ballot. In the last municipal election the Socialist Party cast less than 2 per cent of the vote. In the case of candidates for aldermen named by the Socialist City Central Committee, the Board of Election Commissioners ruled that the names could not be placed on the ticket.

TRAINING CAMP ON BELLE ISLE

Military and Naval Instruction for Boys This Summer Near Portsmouth, New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Training methods used in the marine corps are to be adapted to a new military and naval camp for boys to be open this summer on Belle Isle, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The project is sponsored by a corporation, of which Maj. W. H. Parker, commanding the Marine Barracks at the navy yard here, is the directing manager. While not officially a marine corps camp, it will be supervised by officers from the corps who, like Major Parker, soon will be on the retired list, or who had service with the corps. The equipment will be of the service type and the routine of camp life will be the same as that followed in training the marines who fought at Chateau Thierry, adapted to the age of the students.

Belle Isle is a private estate especially placed at the disposal of Major Parker and his associates for the camp. It is an island in Little Harbor connected with the mainland by a private bridge. The climate and natural environment, accessibility to city comforts and boating and bathing facilities are especially satisfactory features. Visits to the Portsmouth Navy Yard and to a nearby coast artillery post will be part of the instruction.

Major Parker is considered qualified to direct the camp because of nearly 20 years' experience in the marine corps. He began as a lieutenant in 1898, was retired in 1916 and recalled to active service when the United States entered the war in 1917.

BRIDGEPORT LABOR TICKET PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—The American Labor Party, which was formed as a direct outcome of the machinists strike last fall, is to put a ticket in the field for the municipal election next fall. It is announced here, Thomas Spaine, Patrick Scollins, and Charles Haines have been appointed a committee to draw up the party platform.

At the end of two weeks, the members of the party will convene to ratify and possibly amend their platform declarations. An organization committee of five has been named to raise funds and secure prominent speakers for the summer months. Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, is to speak in Hartford on Sunday about some phase of the party's political program.

COLOMBIA NAMES DELEGATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices to the State Department yesterday from Bogota said Colombia had named a delegation of three to represent it at the Peace Conference. Mr. Urrutia is chairman, Mr. Restrepo is legal adviser and I. Reyes secretary. It is understood that Messrs. Urrutia and Restrepo also will represent Colombia in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration to be held in Berne in May and that Dr. Julio Barzonillo has been named a member of the arbitration commission.

RATES TO BE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eastern manufacturers apparently have won their fight for lower freights on traffic for the Far East and Australia. The Railroad Administration has announced it soon will put into effect reduced rates on shipments consigned from points east of the Missouri River to Japan, China, Australia, and the Philippine Islands.

PARTY PROBLEM IN PENNSYLVANIA

Debate as to Whether Result of Election in Twenty-Second District Was Indorsement of League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GREENSBURG, Pennsylvania—While virtually the entire State is interested in the question, "Was the result of the election in Pennsylvania's twenty-second congressional district an indorsement of the League of Nations?" Republicans and Democrats here continue debating the question with each side claiming the opposite. "Yes," is the answer of the Democrats. "No," the Republicans say. But with all the discussion, there are some features in the election which are paramount. They are: First, that John H. Wilson, Representative-elect, of Butler County, gave the voters only one reason why he should be elected—he was in favor of supporting the President and the League of Nations; second, that the labor record of the Republican candidate, John M. Jamison, a coal operator of Westmoreland County, was not acceptable to union labor; third, that the Republican voters, overconfident, failed to turn out in force; fourth, that there was a factional split in the Republican organization.

On the first question, the Republicans claim the Democratic candidate had no platform; that he made no speeches. To this, however, the Democrats reply that his platform was a "support the President" platform; that he incorporated this platform in his literature, which he sent broadcast, and in which he attacked the labor record of his opponent. On the second question, Republicans claim their candidate's stand on labor was misrepresented, and as the result, the labor vote, at least in Westmoreland County, was overwhelmingly for the Democratic candidate. The third question, say the Republicans, is the secret of their candidate's defeat. Only 60 per cent of the voting population turned out for the election, they say, with the Republicans making up the largest part of those failing to vote. On the other hand, the Democrats declare those failing to vote were about evenly divided.

As to the factional split among the Republicans, this is blamed by many of the G. O. P. leaders for the downfall. When a conference was held in Pittsburgh to decide upon a candidate, Butler County wanted to name the man. Likewise did Westmoreland County. Westmoreland finally got it, with the argument that Jamison was the strongest candidate in sight. Some of the Butler countians were satisfied, but Republicans claim many were not, and vented their wrath by supporting Wilson. They also declare that Wilson got many Butler county votes because of his personal following in his home county.

Jamison, the Republican, made no speeches, and never committed himself on the League of Nations, he declares, although some say he stated he would be governed by the course pursued by the Republican leaders.

IOWA BILL PROHIBITS FOOD DESTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The House of Representatives has passed a bill which prohibits the willful destruction or wasting of food. The proposed law is aimed at wholesale food dealers who, it was alleged, are causing the destruction of large quantities of produce in order to maintain high prices. The penalty for violation of the bill is a fine of \$1000, or a year in jail, or both.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Government ownership of the railroads, merchant marine or any other privately owned

enterprise which might become monopolistic, will be supported by the farmers of the United States during the reconstruction period, according to Benjamin C. Marsh of Washington, director of the Farmers National Council, in an address here. "And in this campaign to free the farmer from the control of the monopolies," added Mr. Marsh, "organized labor is expected to lend aid. The campaign to continue federal operation of the railroads has the full cooperation of the four great labor brotherhoods."

FORMER HEAD OF POSTAL PROTESTS

Mr. Mackay Says Allegations That He Refused to Carry Out Orders Are Mere Pretense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The Kaiser himself could not have been more arbitrary, despotic and vindictive," says Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, in a statement protesting his removal as head of the company by Albert S. Burleson, United States Postmaster-General, who, he says, has "turned over our cable system to Mr. Carlton, the president of the Western Union, our competitor," and "has now turned over the entire land line system to a telephone man, and ordered me to have nothing to do with that land line system."

Mr. Mackay charges that the order was served during his absence from the city. Calling attention to the promises of better service and reduced rates made when the telegraph and telephone lines were taken over by the government, he also charges that not only have long-distance rates been increased, but that the morale of the organization has been disturbed and the entire telegraph and telephone system has deteriorated generally.

Mr. Mackay endeavors to prove that allegations that he refused to carry out Mr. Burleson's orders are mere pretense, and states further: "I wish to serve public notice on Postmaster-General Burleson that for those things which are un-American, for the taking advantage of the public under the pretense of a war measure, for his turning over the operation of our properties to our competitors, and for his despotic and brutal methods, I will fight him to my last dollar and to the last ditch."

ARGENTINA'S WAR ATTITUDE DEFINED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—La Nacion, in an article dealing with the question of Argentina's position in the world war and the attitude of the Peace Conference in Paris with regard to her claim to have been one of the belligerent nations, says: "It is learned from a reliable source that Don Marcello de Alvear (Argentine Minister to France) was instructed to inform the neutral conference on the League of Nations last Thursday that Argentina could not be considered neutral, because throughout the war she maintained an attitude of 'diplomatic belligerency' toward Germany. Don Alvear was instructed to recall the insistent demands of Argentina against submarine raiding, resulting in Berlin's promise to sink no more Argentine vessels. The government was then prepared to break relations, not through sympathy with the Allies, but to declare war because of aggressions against Argentina's sovereignty."

STATE COOPERATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The United States Bureau of Fisheries has informed the Michigan Legislature that if it will open the way for closer cooperation by the fisheries branch of the Michigan Public Domain Commission with the bureau in raising commercial fish, the food products of the waters of the State can be increased 200 per cent annually. That is, from 28,000,000 pounds of white fish, lake trout, perch, pickerel, and herring to about 50,000,000.

STATE MARKETS PLAN IS URGED

California Legislator Says in Their Establishment Is Contained a Method of Forcing Fair Business Ideas Upon Middlemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—California seems thoroughly aroused over the food-price situation. This subject is the headliner in the legislative program that is now being rendered here, and the office of the United States Attorney at San Francisco has been asked to participate in the activities. The Legislature is making an official investigation of the milk, egg, bread, and other food-products business of the State, and at the same time a determined effort is being made to put through a bill establishing state commission markets, the very existence of which, assert the sponsors of the bill, would make food profiteering impossible.

William E. Brown, State Senator, who introduced the state commission markets bill, in calling upon Mrs. Annette A. Adams, United States Attorney, to investigate certain phases of the situation, says: "I am informed by competent authority that a poultry combine has been organized in violation of law and in restraint of trade, and that it is shipping eggs to eastern markets in violation of the Sherman Act."

"I wish you would investigate the matter and take a look at the contracts with which this combine ties up the individual producers. I think this will show that they are doing business contrary to the law of this State, and you may find that they are getting around the provisions of the Sherman Act by shipping eggs East in some name other than their own."

"This State is now thoroughly aroused over the ever-soaring prices of foodstuffs which, in the opinion of experts, are largely due to the food-selling combinations which have been organized here."

State Markets Defended

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Senator Brown said: "It is argued that state commission markets are not necessary, since the farmers can send their produce to the commission houses that now exist."

"My reply to that statement is that the best evidence that the present system is not meeting the need is the well-known fact that food products are being destroyed by food speculators who will not permit food to come to market in a way that would tend to lower prices."

"It is said that powerful food combines might operate to make such state markets a failure. But I maintain that so long as an avenue is kept open between the producers and the consumers, such as these commission markets would furnish, no successful food combine could be formed, because the leak furnished by the state markets would prevent the formation of such a combination. A noted agricultural expert says: 'The way to beat a food trust is to take the food away from it.'"

Would Stabilize Market

"It is said that the state markets would not be patronized to any great extent. But I say that it is not a question of how much business is done. The mere fact that these markets were on the map would begin to regu-

late matters. Let me illustrate. A farmer brought a load of potatoes to a commission merchant. The middleman told the farmer that he could not sell the potatoes, as there was a glut in the market.

"But what shall I do with them?" said the farmer. "I have hauled these potatoes 15 miles."

"If you wish to dump them here you may do so," said the commission man. "We will try to get you a little something for them."

"Now the facts are," said Senator Brown, "that the commission man did not tell the truth. There was, at the time, no glut in the market, and potatoes were in demand. And here is the crux of the whole incident: If the state market had been in existence the farmer would have ascertained the true status of the market situation; and, further, if there had been a state market, the middleman would not have told the farmer an untruth. He would have been compelled to play fair."

"It is not free markets that are proposed. Free markets are places where farmers may bring their products and sell them from the wagon. It is self evident that a busy farmer residing at a distance cannot take advantage of such markets. There must be a place to which the farmer may consign his products and be sure of a square deal."

"The excessive cost of living is not due to lack of production, but to the fact that food supplies are shut out of trust-controlled markets. The state commission markets will permit these supplies to come to market, and thus benefit both producer and consumer."

"The State Market Director could also be of great service to the people of the State by publishing bulletins concerning what products and how much of them should be planted in any given season, thus tending to eliminate overproduction. The State Market Director could also publish information enabling the farmers to send their products to those regions where no surplus exists."

DISCHARGE PAYMENTS TO JAMAICA SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The official understanding of the situation regarding the payments to be made on discharge to men of the Jamaica War Contingent by the Imperial Government, was declared by the Governor of the island, in a speech to the Legislature recently. Besides the arrears of pay, as at the time of discharge, there will be paid gratuities provided by the Imperial Government on a scale common to the army.

The Governor says it is impossible at present to say just what the total amount will be thus spent here, but mentions that it will at least be \$125,000 (\$750,000). This is the total in gratuities. It will provide from £7 10s. per man in the ninth contingent, to £19 per man in the first contingent.

GIFTS OF CLOTHING ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lack of clothing in the liberated countries of Central Europe is regarded by Herbert Hoover, European relief commissioner, as fully as serious as the shortage of food. In a cable message urging the American people to contribute liberally to the collection of clothing being made this week by the American Red Cross, Mr. Hoover said that in some of the war-devastated countries a considerable portion of the population were unable to leave their homes because of insufficient clothing.

SURVEY OF COAL FIELDS OF ALASKA

Naval Commission to Look Into Development of the Matanuska Region—Labor Situation Will Be Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A naval commission, which is being sent to Alaska to look into the development of the Matanuska Coal Fields, will consist of three naval officers, a geologist, and a mining engineer. They will go with the vessels recently ordered to leave Puget Sound on April 1 to patrol Alaskan waters, and will be under the direction of a line officer of rank. The party will include Sumner Smith, superintendent of mining, and Theodore Chapin, geologist.

The work to be undertaken is in line with a provision of the naval appropriation which failed to pass in the last session of Congress, but which will be taken by the Secretary of the Navy before the next Congress with the additional advantage of having the results of this investigation to give force to his appeal.

The provision in the recent bill was for: "One million dollars which, or as much of which as may be necessary, may, in his discretion, be used by the Secretary of the Navy in mining coal or contracting for the same in Alaska, the transportation of the same, and the construction of coal bunkers and the necessary docks for use in supplying ships therewith; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to select from the public coal lands in Alaska such areas as may be necessary for use by him for the purpose stated herein."

The commission which is about to leave for Alaska will make a survey of the mines already opened, the cost a ton of coal produced, extent of fuel in sight, local commercial needs and quality required and the attitude of mine operators as to prospects and development of leases in the respective districts.

There will be a survey of transportation facilities and an estimate of improvements required, as well as a report on the terminal improvement at Seward and Anchorage, including storage plants and extensions to the present railroad system. The labor situation will be reviewed, so that the amount of local labor available will be known, the type required, and the rates that must be paid.

ONE PER CENT LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORTH ADAMS, Massachusetts—Any beverage which contains more than 1 per cent of alcohol cannot legally be sold in Massachusetts after prohibition goes into effect, according to an opinion given by James F. O'Halloran, city solicitor, who says that the revised laws of the Commonwealth deal very explicitly with this subject. He quotes Section 2, Chapter 100, which reads: "Ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, cider, all wines, any beverage which contains more than 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and distilled spirits, shall be deemed to be intoxicating liquor within the meaning of this chapter." It is pointed out that unless Congress sets a standard, this law will hold good in Massachusetts when prohibition becomes effective on July 1.

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Important Sale

\$20,000.00 Worth of

MUSLIN SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

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At Less Than Manufacturers' Prices

Hemmed Sheets

Size 54 x 90 inches.....each	1.20formerly 1.60
Size 63 x 90 inches.....each	1.40formerly 1.85
Size 72 x 99 inches.....each	1.55formerly 2.00
Size 81 x 99 inches.....each	1.65formerly 2.10
Size 90 x 99 inches.....each	1.85formerly 2.50

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Size 45 x 36 inches.....each	38cformerly 50c
Size 50 x 36 inches.....each	42cformerly 55c
Size 54 x 36 inches.....each	45cformerly 58c

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satisfies. It is constantly proving its remarkable value to thousands of wearers. It makes friends and keeps them—because it is always dependable.

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JAMES S. COWARD

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Suit, Overcoat
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Match

Of fine, dark gray, all-wool
whipcord. Their finished
smartness, fit, dependability,
quality, and value will please
you immensely. The outfit
may be had complete at
\$67.50, or in part as follows:

Suit \$29.50
Coat \$35.00
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Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
NEW YORK

POSTAL WAGES AND INCREASE IN MAILED

President of National Association of Letter Carriers of United States Points to Great Advance in Volume of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing at the annual report of the Postmaster-General of the United States as showing that the volume of mail has increased far beyond any increase in total wages and asserting that with existing fixed postage rates a postal surplus can only be achieved at the expense of wages, Edward J. Gainer, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, presents an article on "Making the Post Office Pay" in the current number of the Postal Record, the organ of the association.

If the proper credit were accorded to the postal revenues for the immense amount of service rendered for nothing or at a great loss, it would be found that there has not been a deficit in the Post Office Department of the United States in any year for more than half a century, says Mr. Gainer.

Not only does Mr. Gainer believe that the department has been and is self-sustaining, but he says that if the postal revenues received the full benefit of franked matter, free publications, second-class mail and better management of the rural delivery, the result would show a surplus of staggering proportions.

Expenditures Kept Down

Mr. Gainer declares, however, that the surplus shown by the financial report of the department in the past three years was secured by keeping down expenditures in the face of greatly increased business, and that as wages make up more than 95 per cent of the entire expenditures, it was the working force of the department which made it pay. In substantiation of this statement he points out that while the volume of mail in 1918 increased more than 20 per cent over that of 1917, the increase in wages in one branch at least of the service, the city delivery, increased less than 2 per cent, and while the 1917 mail in 1918 city offices was handled by 34,592 carriers, the 20 per cent increase mail in 1918 was handled in 1917 offices by 34,593 carriers, or one more carrier than in the previous year.

It is quite true that Mr. Gainer, in his article, does not go so far as to claim that the acknowledged decline in the efficiency of the Post Office Department during the past two years was due to this system of alleged economy, but it is possible that many business men who have complained of delays in the mail, may do so.

"The postal service should be maintained as nearly self-sustaining as possible," says Mr. Gainer. "This in turn demands that an adequate rate of postage be set down. It does not mean that employees should be speeded up and loaded down in a scramble to square receipts with expenditures, and forcing a postal surplus in the face of insufficient revenue is nothing but the sheerest folly."

"The idea of making the Post Office pay seems to be held in the very highest favor by the present administration especially during the past few years. The revenues of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1918 amounted to \$388,975,962.24. The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$332,833,728.47, leaving a gross surplus of \$56,142,233.77. Of this amount \$41,162,435.39 was paid into the treasury of the United States as a war tax, leaving a net postal surplus of \$14,979,798.38, by far the greatest ever recorded in the department. This, too, was accomplished on the basis of the pre-war postage rate."

How Surplus Is Derived

In answering the question as to how such a surplus could be derived in the face of greatly increased cost in materials and other items, Mr. Gainer says:

"The Post Office Department, in inaugurating a drastic expense-cutting policy, tackles an altogether different problem than does private concern. It buys no raw materials; pays com-

paratively little for rent; less for supplies and new equipment, while the mail transportation is fixed by law. In short, the post office is simply a place where mail matter passes briefly in transit. The postal service is an organization of workers, men and women, and as the great bulk of expenditures are for wages it follows that in case the department is determined upon a postal surplus, there is but one thing to do, reduce wages. That is, the total amount paid out in wages must suffer a reduction. There is no other way."

"But wages in the Post Office Department cannot be cut right and left, the salaries of postal employees are fixed by law, consequently to cut the total amount of wages, the department is limited to one, if not all of the three following plans:

"In one way or another the working force must be reduced; or the service must be curtailed either in regularity or frequency; or the volume of work performed per person must be increased."

"Rather a narrow platform on which to squeeze out \$20,000,000 annually, nevertheless it was done, and no one can say how much farther the squeezing process will go."

Gain of Receipts in Four Years

Mr. Gainer presents tables showing that the postal receipts gained \$38,000,000 in a four year period and claims that while this amount was an increase of 20 per cent, the expenditures increased only 8 per cent in the same period.

"What is the answer?" he asks, and then says, "The volume of mail increased but the total wages did not. The amount of work increased, but the men to do it did not."

"Time after time expressions have been voiced in Congress showing that the underlying motive in fixing the rate of postage was not to create a postal surplus or ward off a postal deficit, but rather to make a postal service an agency of the greatest usefulness to the people, whether the annual audit showed the department to be making money or not. If this view is accepted, then it certainly follows that the postal revenues and the wages of postal employees have absolutely no connection with one another."

"Forcing a postal surplus by hook or crook, without a corresponding adequate revenue, or attempting to fix salaries of postal employees by the same method of reasoning, would be a course as impolitic and unsound as it would be unjust."

STATE URGED TO RUN EMPLOYMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The first report of Governor Smith's reconstruction committee, recently transmitted to the Legislature, calls attention to the fact that the failure of the Democratic Congress to provide funds for the continuation of the federal employment service will cause the closing of 50 bureaus throughout this State, leaving but two in New York State, and one in Syracuse and Buffalo to continue the work of finding positions for returning soldiers. A recommendation was made that the State appropriate \$50,000 for public employment bureaus.

The report points out that the real crisis in the employment conditions of New York City and New York State is only now approaching, simultaneously with the arrival of the twenty-seventh division, which will be followed soon by the seventy-seventh division.

"The replacement problem is acute for the first time in our State and its municipalities, and the men of these divisions have rightfully raised the demand of local jobs for local men," says the report.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION CONTRACTS CANCELED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nearly half a billion dollars' worth of aircraft contracts had been canceled and suspended up to March 19, according to an announcement by the War Department.

On Nov. 3, 628 De Havilland four planes had been put into service at the front. The number received at French ports on Nov. 1 was 1185, and the total production in this country had reached 3227.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES

Adjustment of Rates of Pay Is Advocated, to Place Men and Women on Basis of Equality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mrs. Ray Strachey, honorable parliamentary secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, has contributed an interesting article to the February issue of the International Woman's Suffrage News on the subject of women's work and wages. The articles read in part as follows:

"In every country affected by the great European war, changes have taken place in the position of women. The withdrawal of large numbers of men to fight has made it necessary for women to carry on their work, and in England the result has been that something over 2,000,000 additional women have taken up paid work. These women, as well as a large proportion of the 4,000,000 who were already wage-earners, have been doing what was previously thought to be men's work. They have been working on transport, on the land, and in factories and shipyards, and in a thousand unexpected and previously undreamed-of places. They are no longer limited to sweated and unskilled trades, but are entering the skilled branches, and getting considerably increased rates of pay. They have done well, and prejudices have melted away before them, so that their outlook is very different now from what it was in 1914. If it is brighter in some ways, as it undoubtedly is, it is nevertheless fraught with perils, and it is important that these should be clearly understood."

Largely Unorganized

"In the pre-war days women workers were largely unorganized; so they are today. They were blacklegs then, underpaid each other, and unable to stand out for a decent wage, and it was only the fact that they were confined so largely to certain special trades and processes that prevented these ill-organized, sweated conditions from being a danger to the whole population. They are blacklegs still, less miserable and less helpless ones, it is true, but spread out now over the whole field of labor, and a danger to the standard rates of every trade."

"It is the custom in all countries to pay women less than men, even when they do absolutely interchangeable work. There is a general idea that a woman must be less capable than a man, and another that she can get along with less cash. Both customs are founded on nothing, and are false; but they are very deeply rooted, and the result of them is that the women who have taken the places of men during the war and carried on for them, have done so at undervalued rates of pay. In vain did the government announce the establishment of equal pay for equal work; custom was too strong, and a rate was no sooner made equal than a war advance granted to men and not to women would put it back again to the familiar unequal level. In vain did the trade unions demand the fulfillment of the pledge. They would not take the only step that could enforce it—namely, to admit women to their own ranks—and so the scramble went on."

"And now the position is serious. Women have found their way into all sorts of work; they have proved that they can do them, and do them well; they have grown to like it, and the public has accepted even the wearing of trousers and uniforms. Every one agrees that to hound them again from good productive work to crowd back to let us say artificial-flower making, would be a national waste. And therefore they will stay. There is no question of that."

Equal Competition Needed

"But the danger of the situation arises from the question of wages. On the one hand, the old-fashioned trade

unionists are still trying to turn the women out of the better-paid trades; on the other, the employers are trying to secure their labor at much cheaper rates than they pay to men; and between the two are the women new to the traditions of trade unions, unaccustomed to working together, and uncertain and afraid for their new position. Unless steps are quickly taken, these women will smash up all unwillingly, the standard of living that has been so laboriously built up in the last fifty years."

"There is a remedy to this state of affairs: there are, indeed, two remedies, and both should be tried. What we must aim at is such an adjustment of rates of pay that men and women shall be equal competitors, and that it shall not be to an employer's advantage to play one off against the other. In some trades it may be that exact monetary equality will not achieve this, for if a woman really does less work than a man she clearly deserves less pay. If we allow for this, however, and adjust rates accordingly, a balance can be struck. If this is done—and it needs careful doing, not by wholesale percentages, but trade by trade, and process by process—then we can establish by law the payment of such comparative rates."

"The other possible method is a slower if a more familiar one. Its name is cooperation. Let us open the doors of labor to women, not grudgingly, but freely. Let us admit them to the big skilled unions, and admit them to a real share in the affairs of the trade. The women would be able to make common cause with their brothers, and together they would settle comparative rates, and enforce them."

"These are two courses we can take. We can take them simultaneously, and we should take them quickly, for unless we do, there seems nothing with which to staff off the industrial sex war that threatens us today."

PARDON ASKED FOR EUGENE V. DEBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Pardon for Eugene V. Debs, sentenced to imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Act, has been asked of President Wilson by the executive committee of the Social Democratic League, in this statement, cabled to him:

"We respectfully petition for full pardon for Eugene Debs on ground of advanced years, high moral character and long years of devoted service to cause of human freedom, notwithstanding his violation of law. We also respectfully urge pardon or amnesty for all sentenced to imprisonment for honest expressions of opinion against America's cause in the war as distinguished from those who defied the law or purposely aided the enemy."

PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gasoline production in the United States in 1918 is said by Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, to have borne out, at least in part, the statement of a British admiral shortly after the cessation of hostilities, that "we floated to victory on a sea of oil."

Nearly 50,000,000 barrels of gasoline were produced in the United States in 1916, 68,000,000 in 1917, and 85,000,000 in 1918. Exports were 8,473,192 barrels in 1916, 9,991,877 in 1917, and 12,312,508 in 1918.

INDUSTRIAL STATUS IN GREAT BRITAIN

American Commission From Department of Labor Acquires Data Abroad for Purposes of Industrial Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An employers' industrial commission, appointed by the United States Department of Labor, has recently arrived in Great Britain for the purpose of studying the general industrial situation in this country. The commissioners are: Messrs. Dorr E. Felt, Chicago, Illinois; William H. Ingersoll, New York, New York; Eldon B. Keith, Boston, Massachusetts; Robert R. Otis, Atlanta, Georgia; R. J. Caldwell, New York, New York; E. T. Gundlach, Chicago, Illinois; and attached to the commission are Dr. Royce W. McKee, economic adviser; George E. MacLewin, secretary; Benjamin M. Squires, statistician; Edgar N. Phillips and John A. Witt, assistant secretaries; and James R. Hawkins, fiscal agent.

Acquiring Information

Mr. W. B. Wilson, secretary of the United States Department of Labor, has charged the commission with the duty of obtaining information relating to the following:

"The methods of the governments and the attitude of employers in handling problems of production during the war; with special reference to adjustment of labor disputes both as to wages and as to labor's voice in management."

"The attitude of the governments and the plans of employers in connection with reconstruction; with special reference to the problems of unemployment, of wages, and of participation in managerial control."

"The Department of Labor desires a report on the facts exactly as you commission finds those facts."

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. William H. Ingersoll, one of the commissioners, said the commission had only been in England one week. So far, therefore, they had been occupied mainly in drawing up their program and in arranging interviews with those they wanted to see, such as employers of Labor, Labor members of Parliament, and Labor leaders. The commission intended to remain another week in London, and would then go to the provinces, where they would visit, among other towns, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast, and would collect material for their report.

"The employers' industrial commission of the United States Department of Labor, Mr. Ingersoll explained, is unique in that it is the first commission composed entirely of employers to be appointed by the Department of Labor to investigate labor conditions. On its return to America the commission will make a report which will be widely circulated amongst employers. In appointing the commission, therefore, the Secretary of Labor had in view the great work of reconstruction that must be undertaken, and felt that American employers would more readily accept and would be best helped by the findings of a commission appointed from amongst themselves, rather than a labor commission which would necessarily view things from a different standpoint."

Studying General Problems

It is not the intention of the commission to make special investigations of any particular industry, but to in-

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terest itself in the general problems pertaining to all lines of industry. The foremost point of interest to the commission will be the working of the Whitley Joint Industrial bodies, which have recently been established in a number of industries in Great Britain. In America various methods for improving industrial relationships have been tried, but as yet no attempt has been made along the lines developed in the Whitley report; and America, therefore, wishes to avail herself of the experience of Great Britain in this direction.

Mr. Ingersoll was of opinion that the workman was beginning fully to realize the necessity for production, not only as a means of increasing his own prosperity, but also as a means of gaining enlarged opportunities for others. The war, Mr. Ingersoll said, had shown in a wonderful way what it was possible to accomplish by united effort.

NO INCREASE IN SHIPYARD WAGES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No wage increases will be provided in the new working agreement to become effective next month between Pacific Coast shipbuilders and the Union Metal Trades Workers. It is announced by Secretary Beeres of Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The announcement followed an executive session of Pacific Coast delegates with officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Charles Piez, Director-General, pointed out that efforts were being made to adjust shipbuilding contracts with a view of lowering the costs. It was said that he did not speak of lowering wages, but delegates were certain that wage reductions were not contemplated.

MANY PASSAIC STRIKERS RETURN

PASSAIC, New Jersey—Twelve thousand woolen workers, who had been on strike seven weeks, returned to work yesterday after the mills had recognized their right to organize. Demands for a 44-hour week and 35 per cent increase in wages were not granted, but the companies had previously reduced their working hours from 55 to 48 hours weekly. The mills reserve the right to conduct an open shop.

One half of the 2000 employees of the New York Belting & Packing Company, a rubber mill, who had been on strike for several days, also reported for work. The company offered the men a 48-hour week with pay for 55 hours.

WORK-HORSE PARADE PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for the annual work-horse parade under the auspices of the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, include a resumption of the giving of special money prizes in the huckster, junk dealers, and local express classes. Special prizes of gold and silver medals and sums of money will be given in the old horse class.

Workers Given Credit

Production Increased in Colorado Mine Through Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's industrial representation plan of dealing with its employees, instituted by John D. Rockefeller Jr., was an important factor in that concern's increased production in 1918, according to the company's annual report. It is stated that the campaign for increased coal production began in the winter of 1916-17 when company officials and representatives of the employees met under the industrial representation plan and cooperated in efforts to bring production up to requirements.

With the organization of the production division of the United States Fuel Administration, in the summer of 1918, the earlier campaign was combined with that of the government. Committees of employees were elected by their fellow workmen to stimulate industry. By October, the average daily production per man had increased 24.5 per cent over January, 1917, the report states.

Frederick Leser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Newest Social Stationery

Crane's Laurel, Forget-Me-Not and Mignonette Tints

THESE are opening days for new fashions in Stationery as well as apparel, and here is word of the very latest.

Three very beautiful tints, the Laurel, Forget-Me-Not and Mignonette are shown in Crane's Linen Lawn Stationery, some plain; others with dainty bordered sheets with fancy lined Envelopes.

LAUREL TINT

Stockton size, 35c. quire; Envelopes.....35c. package
Gladstone size, 40c. quire; Envelopes.....40c. package

FORGET-ME-NOT TINT

Stockton size, 35c. quire; Envelopes.....35c. package
Gladstone size, 40c. quire; Envelopes.....40c. package

MIGNONETTE TINT

Stockton size, 35c. quire; Envelopes.....35c. package
Gladstone size, 40c. quire; Envelopes.....40c. package
Plain Tints in boxes of 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes.....75c. box
Paper with the new white border, 24 sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes at.....\$1.50 box
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Main Floor, Fulton Street.

These new spring suits are interesting from style and value viewpoint. The belted and boxed coat models, the strictly tailored and back bloused variations are shown. Some display vestes in bright contrasting colors. Others have panel effects. Among the materials are Tricoteles, Serge, Pointe Tulle and Gabardine. Trimming includes braiding and silk embroidered arrow heads.

A Very Special Group of New Suits Women's - Misses

These new spring suits are interesting from style and value viewpoint. The belted and boxed coat models, the strictly tailored and back bloused variations are shown. Some display vestes in bright contrasting colors. Others have panel effects. Among the materials are Tricoteles, Serge, Pointe Tulle and Gabardine. Trimming includes braiding and silk embroidered arrow heads.

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LAST STAND OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Both Beer and Wine Are Intoxicants and Must Go, Says Anti-Saloon League Counsel—Definition of the Term Intoxicant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The last stand of the liquor traffic will be to try and save beer and wine," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. "In the Province of Quebec, Canada, they will have a referendum of this question in April. I have just attended a conference of the workers in Montreal. They had a rousing convention. Leading business men and judges and laymen took part. Quebec is the wettest Province in Canada. Montreal is the Cincinnati of New York from the liquor standpoint in the Province. The wets hope to carry the referendum and amend the prohibition law already adopted, which goes into effect May 1. If they are successful, distilled spirits will be prohibited and beer and wine permitted, so far as the Province is concerned. This action, however, will be futile unless the Dominion Parliament changes its law allowing provinces to permit that which the Dominion prohibits."

"Every effective prohibition law defines the term intoxicating liquor. The full committee of the House Judiciary and the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary, defined the term to include all liquors containing one-half of 1 per cent alcohol. About 12 states have defined the term to include all alcoholic liquors used for beverage purposes. About an equal number of states have adopted the standard of one-half of 1 per cent alcohol to make liquors intoxicant. The federal government first fixed the standard at one-half of 1 per cent in the treasury decisions, which determined the liability for payment of the revenue tax on retail liquor dealers. In the revenue bills of 1917 and 1919 Congress fixed this standard definitely in the federal law."

"A law which does not prohibit beer and wine cannot be properly called a prohibition law. Beer and wine are intoxicants, in fact. If the so-called light wines and near beers are permitted, they are used as a cover to sell the stronger intoxicants. There are two good reasons, therefore, why the campaign for beer and wine will fail. The first one is that beer and wine are intoxicants. There is as much alcohol in two glasses of beer as in an ordinary drink of whiskey. Every one knows that it is the alcohol that intoxicates, and the drinker only has to consume a little more liquid to get the results. Secondly, from the legal standpoint, the campaign for beer and wine will fail because it is necessary to prohibit these substitutes and schemes used by the liquor interests to defeat law enforcement. The courts look with disfavor upon these methods of the liquor crowd to perpetuate a business that has been outlawed."

PLANS TO DEVELOP STREAM IN MAINE

Under Provisions of Gurney Bill a Total of 38,150 Horsepower Would Be Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HIRAM, Maine.—The improvement of storage and reservoir conditions on the Saco River under the provisions of the Gurney bill, introduced last week in the New Hampshire Senate would make possible a total of 38,150 horsepower on that river.

This would include not only the development of the storage basin at Hiram, but also that of the Great Ossipee, which is an important feature of any program of improvement on the Saco, so it is stated. The total cost of making the developments of the present undeveloped powers is estimated at \$1,978,000.

At this time the total storage capacity on the Saco River amounts to 3,000,000,000 cubic feet. The proposed Hiram reservoir would increase this 10,000,000,000 cubic feet, while that of the Great Ossipee would add 720,000,000 cubic feet, making a total added storage capacity for the river, with the completion of these improvements, of 10,720,000,000 cubic feet, giving a grand total storage for the Saco River of 13,810,000,000.

The present total power developed on the Saco is 11,200 horsepower, while the total power, developed and undeveloped, possible on the river, under existing conditions, is 17,770 horsepower.

It is estimated that with the construction of the Hiram reservoir and the development of storage on the Great Ossipee at an estimated cost of \$957,000, added to the storage already in existence, would make available for 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year, 23,600 horsepower, at present developments, an increase due to the improved storage, of 12,400 horsepower. There would further be available at the undeveloped power sites on the river 14,550 horsepower for 24 hours a day for 365 days in the year, making a total power possible for that number of hours a day the entire year on the river 38,150 horsepower. This is an increase of 20,350 horsepower, due to the development of the storage possibilities.

Water Power in New York

Program for Development Evident in Bills Before State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—A program for salvage and development of waste water power is evident in bills which

have been presented to the state Legislature. According to estimates by engineers of the State Conservation Commission, water power equivalent to millions of horsepower, enough to light and heat all the buildings of the State and to turn every mill wheel, is now being wasted for lack of a definite protective policy. The bills would declare such power a public use and accordingly permit the confiscation of private land for power purposes. They would permit the flooding of state lands to create reservoirs for development of such power, and the building of power transmission lines on state lands.

A proposed amendment to the state constitution would repeal the charter granted for power development at Niagara Falls to companies which have begun no developing work. Still another provides for the leasing of superfluous barge canal water powers to the highest bidder, municipal corporations being permitted to file bids for their use.

A fifth measure directs the state hydro-electric commission, of which the Attorney-General, the state commissioner of conservation and the state superintendent of public works are members, to begin negotiations with the United States Government and Canada regarding a policy of development of water power at Niagara and on the St. Lawrence.

ALLEGED CURB ON SHEEP INDUSTRY

Secretary of Woolgrowers Association Opposes Taking of Grazing Ground for Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Action by the United States Congress in passing laws enlarging national parks is tending to curb a great industry and to rob sheep and cattle men of thousands of acres of grazing ground, and is causing the price of mutton, beef, and wool to soar, according to Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association, with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

The denouncement of the action of the lawmakers was made by Dr. McClure following his return from Washington, District of Columbia, where he went to oppose the enlargement of Yellowstone Park as a national park. By the proposed enlargement of Yellowstone Park, Dr. McClure said, 200,000 sheep would be deprived of grazing ground.

Dr. McClure denounced the creation of the Roosevelt National Park in California, since it took in a territory one-fourth as large as Utah and shut the sheepmen out of thousands of acres of grazing land.

"When the public grows tired of paying sky-high prices for meat, it will demand that the sheep and cattle of the West be given more grazing ground," said Dr. McClure. "The Grand Cañon national park project is not opposed by the woolmen, as the country is a natural park in itself, but the gradual increasing of other parks is only another blow to the sheep and cattle industry."

WAR CHEST FUNDS AND THE INFLUENZA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—In the near future, according to present plans, members of the Cincinnati Public Health Council and the Council of Social Agencies will appear before the War Chest Committee to make a plea that \$75,000 be taken from the war chest to provide a fund to combat the insidious after-effects of influenza. It is explained that the Cincinnati Health Department approves the plan, as do the various "social service" organizations.

The establishment of clinics throughout the city, to study the effects of the so-called influenza epidemic and to give advice to those who were the supposed victims of the malady, is a part of the proposals to be carried out, if the \$75,000 is taken from the war chest. The movement to conduct this so-called health campaign originated in an address by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, president of the American Public Health Association and vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Why the war chest should be called upon to furnish the money for this campaign is not clearly pointed out; at least, the explanation is not entirely satisfactory to numbers of those who donated money to the chest and

marked their donations "For the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A." or other strictly war charities. It was provided in the war chest campaign, however, that the funds were to be allotted to social service agencies also, but donors had the privilege of limiting their gifts to any charities desired.

The Health Council argues that the so-called epidemic is traceable to the war because it appeared after the arrival of 200 soldiers at Boston. No open opposition has developed to the plan here and as the Council of National Defense members are in many instances also on the Health Council and the War Chest Committee, appropriation of the chest funds seems probable.

JAPANESE MAY RETAIN SCHOOLS

Move Made in Hawaii, However, to Require Teaching Allegiance to United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—It is apparent now that no move will be made in the Hawaiian Legislature, which convened on Feb. 19, to eliminate the Japanese language schools, of which there are several hundred in the territory.

There will be introduced, however, a measure providing that all school teachers in the islands shall have equal qualifications in conformity with the rules and regulations of the department of public instruction.

The Japanese schools of Hawaii were established principally to teach the language and history of the Nipponese Empire, but there has been considerable opposition to the methods employed by certain of the religious sects which control these institutions. Japanese children attend these institutions both before and after the daily government school session, being required by law to attend the latter.

The measure to be introduced in the Legislature will aim to assure that children in Hawaii shall be taught allegiance to no country other than the United States, and that teachers shall be required to give such instruction. Such regulations, should they be approved, would apply not only to the English schools, but to all other schools, both public and private.

There will be no objection, it is understood, to a pupil in a foreign language school, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, or any other, studying the language and history of the native land of his forebears, and there will be no movement to eliminate these institutions altogether. Recently local Japanese organizations announced that they would protest any measure which would tend to abolish the present Japanese language schools.

RECREATION CENTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS ISLAND, South Carolina.—A civic and recreation center will be erected at Paris Island for the pleasure and comfort of the marines in training here. The cost will be approximately \$200,000. The central figure will be a Memorial Building, built in honor of the marines who trained here and who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France. The plan for the civic center was originated by Maj. L. S. Willis, post treasurer.

With the assurance that Paris Island is to be made a permanent marine training station the buildings will be built with an idea of permanency. One of the first buildings will be a Y. W. C. A. hostess house. Other buildings include a Victory theater, where athletic events, entertainments and dances may be held, and standard buildings for the Jewish Welfare Board, the Lutherans, American Library Association, American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus. A schoolhouse for the children of officers and enlisted men will be a feature.

GERMANS LOSE CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Twenty-eight years ago the Michigan Legislature passed an act to authorize incorporation of veterans of the German Army for social and benevolent purposes into a regiment to bear the name Deutscher Landwehr Unterstuetzung Verein. Detroit was designated as the headquarters of the regiment. The present Legislature has repealed the regiment's incorporation.

DRY ENFORCEMENT BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri.—The bone dry bill, providing machinery for the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Act, has been passed by the Missouri House by a vote of 95 to 28, with 19 representatives absent. St. Louis members cast 14 of the 28 votes against it.

ANALYSIS OF FARM OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Expects Prices to Be Satisfactory and Labor to Be More Plentiful This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Agricultural conditions in this country are regarded in general as satisfactory, says G. I. Christie, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. This is not only good news in itself, but is refreshing at a time when uneasiness or

dissatisfaction prevails in many lines of industry. Mr. Christie is hopeful even of the labor situation. More men are wanted on the farms, but he believes that the chances for getting them are better than they have been for some time and at wages mutually acceptable to the employer and employee. The Department of Agriculture is taking up the problem actively and trying to get the men who are being demobilized from war industries, as well as from the army, to return to the farms.

Mr. Christie meets the argument that has been made, that agriculture is in for a period of reaction, by referring to the history of production and consumption of foodstuffs. The consumption of products from the soil has grown in about the ratio of production. Just before 1914, however, production was not keeping pace with consumption and prices were rapidly

rising. Increased population at home, high wages, increased shipping facilities and an increased demand from Europe, are factors which support the assumption that American farms will need to maintain maximum production.

"In the last two years the methods employed by American farmers have advanced about 20 years beyond what they would have done in peace conditions," says Mr. Christie. "When war was declared Uncle Sam said to the farmers, 'Grow more wheat, produce more meat and foodstuffs of every kind.' The farmer replied, 'Tell us what you want us to do and show us how to improve our methods.'"

"The improved methods patriotically adopted by them have come to stay. Farmers who have seen the light and who have gained helpful information are now reaching out and inquiring for additional aid."

ABUSE ALLEGED IN AWARD OF CONTRACTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Contracts involving sums of less than \$1000 must be given publicity in the City Record, if a recommendation made by the Boston Finance Commission is approved by the Mayor. Heretofore, the commission informed the Mayor, departmental executives have awarded such contracts without publicity and upon their own discretion, and this privilege, the commission asserts, has been abused. It is stated in the communication to the Mayor, signed by George A. Flynn, chairman of the commission, that one subordinate executive in 11 months awarded a single firm of contractors, without competition, more than 24 contracts of less than \$1000, but more than \$800, each.

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FUTURE OF GERMAN PACIFIC COLONIES

The Hon. G. S. Beeby, Australian Statesman, Says They Must Be Used as Colonies Not for Strategic Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The future of the German possessions in the Pacific is being debated at great length in London, Paris, and Australia. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, therefore, called on the Hon. G. S. Beeby immediately on his arrival in London, as already mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, to learn his views. As a Minister in the New South Wales Government, Mr. Beeby is in an excellent position to speak. He has a fine public record to his credit.

Mr. Beeby was educated in New South Wales. After following various occupations, he settled down in early manhood to journalism. He was called to the bar in New South Wales, and entered its Parliament in 1906 as a Labor representative. He was a member of the first Labor government, holding office as Minister for Education and Labor, but resigned and left the Labor Party in 1912, on account of the new policy adopted by the Labor organization, namely, that ministers were to be controlled by the organization instead of by the members in the House. He then stood again as a Progressive, which small party he led for a few years. The loyal wing of the Labor Party, the old Liberals, and the Progressives, formed a coalition government in 1916, and Mr. Beeby joined as Minister for Labor and Industry.

An Industrial Authority

Mr. Beeby was always concerned in industrial and economic questions. He was the author of the Industrial Act of 1912, and the revised act of 1918, and was also author of a bill which established leasehold tenure of Crown lands, one of the most successful land bills passed in Australia. As Minister for Education, he established the continuation school system in New South Wales, and introduced wide reform in university education. For a short period he was a lecturer at the Sydney University on economic subjects.

He was sent to the United States as a member of the government to survey industrial methods there, and to study America's proposals, and to deal with post-war industrial problems. He decided to come to London for a few weeks to study the development of the Whitley scheme of industrial adjustment. Mr. Beeby is imbued with radical sentiments, but still believes that society can develop best on lines of individualism rather than on those of state socialism, and that social progress depends more on education than on artificial expedients.

When The Christian Science Monitor representative called on him he plunged into his theme immediately. "The resolutions recently adopted by the Australian Parliament," he said, "relating to the future control of the occupied German colonies in the Pacific are inspired more by fear of the possibility of future wars than as the result of a new policy of imperial expansion. The sentiment of our people is essentially democratic, and in few countries is there such intense feeling against expansion by conquest, or any other national policy which may sow the seed of future wars. On one point there is real unanimity. Whatever the ultimate fate of the German colonies, they must in the future be used as colonies. They must be outlets for the congested populations of the older nations, and never again be occupied merely for strategic purposes or as bases for military and naval operations. Given an absolute guarantee on this point, Australia would undoubtedly yield to any scheme of colonization which would cement democratic countries into a League of Nations formed for the purpose of preventing further wars."

"The Pacific Islands," Mr. Beeby continued, "were undoubtedly a menace to Australia before the war. Many years ago Britain had opportunities of annexing the whole of them, as they were not coveted by other nations. But Germany suddenly began to look to the Pacific for colonies, and, as the result of a friendly agreement with Great Britain, and later on with the United States, acquired the Caroline and Marshall Islands and portions of New Guinea and the Samoan group. At that time, however, it was assumed that Germany would occupy the islands as colonies and would develop their resources, but time soon showed that this Teutonic invasion of the East was part of the general scheme for world power. The Pacific possessions were converted into formidable naval bases, and very little genuine colonization or development was undertaken. But although there is this definite desire on the part of Australians to provide against the use of the islands for such purposes by any nation, the vast majority of the people are bitterly opposed to the war being used in any way for local aggrandizement. Australia itself does not want additional territory; it wants only national security, the right of peaceful development, without the overshadowing menace of any military power."

Australia Covets No Territory

"Australia," observed Mr. Beeby, "with its 3,000,000 square miles of country, is today only populated by 2,000,000 people. The tropical half of the continent, capable of immense development, is almost uninhabited. With the exception of a little sugar-growing in Northern Queensland, and primitive cattle-raising farther inland, this great area is today non-productive. As the result of the war we are beginning to realize the necessity of developing these vast areas. Our problem is not how to gain more territory, but to justify our right to hold a



The Hon. G. S. Beeby

Minister in New South Wales Government, who opposes return of former German Pacific possessions as naval bases

continent with only 5,000,000 people, while so many nations in the world are looking for elbow room.

"Australia's experiences with that portion of New Guinea which it governed before the war were not very fortunate. We have not been able, up to the present, to make it a paying country, and year by year the public funds of the Commonwealth are called upon to make up deficiencies in the cost of government."

"On examining the national issue," Mr. Beeby said, "it must be remembered that when war was declared, Australia had absolute local self-government, and was not bound to take part in the war. The people believed from the very outset that the war was a challenge to civilization insolently issued by the military oligarchies of Central Europe. We believed that Britain had strained every endeavor to avoid conflict. We believed, further, that the war was a definite test between two ideas of government, democracy and military autocracy. With clear faith in Great Britain's disinterestedness, we came into the war purely as volunteers. We handed over our small navy for use according to the desires of the British Government. We built up and equipped and sent abroad an army of over 350,000 men, and we involved the Nation in a staggering load of debt in order to finance our war obligations. In achieving this it was necessary to maintain public spirit. Australia, after the first two years of the struggle, showed signs of war weariness just the same as other nations, but the people were inspired to continue their effort solely by a perpetual reminder that this was not a war of conquest, not a war merely for the settlement of territories, boundaries, or the control of undeveloped territories, but a war for the preservation of the right of popular government."

"Any policy which allows desires for new territory to overshadow the arrangement of a lasting peace will be bitterly resented. The future of the world depends very largely on the esteem in which races of Anglo-Saxon origin are held. If the other nations are able to say that either Great Britain or America acquired territory and trade advantage out of this war, then our influence in the future will be greatly discounted. It will be infinitely better for the future of civilization if Great Britain and its dominions come out of this war without one inch of added territory. The so-called mandatory proposals may be a way out of the difficulty, but even they may degenerate into a disguised parceling out of conquered territories. The mandatory scheme opens the way for international bargaining, and may obscure the real task of the Peace Conference."

"There is in Australia, perhaps more than in any other country in the world, a definite hatred of militarism and all forms of war, and our hope is that, before the great negotiations which are now proceeding are concluded, some means will be devised for the abolition of conscript armies and for progressive disarmament. There can be no world-wide movement toward better social and economic conditions if nations are compelled to carry the perpetual strain of military and naval preparedness in addition to their stupendous war debts. Any na-

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INDIA AS PARTNER IN BRITISH EMPIRE

Honors Accorded Lord Sinha, Undersecretary for India, Taken as Pledge of India's Equality in Imperial Affairs

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The announcement that the present Lord Sinha, then Sir Satyendra Sinha, had been appointed Undersecretary of State for India was received by Indians of all shades of opinion with an enthusiasm which has long been lacking in the case of government appointments and other measures in India. Even the extremists, whose cue is never to admit that the British or Indian governments do or can do anything for India, have been, if not won over, at all events mollified; while from all who are not extremists there has gone up a shout of exultation and gratitude. The main point taken in the comments of public men and the Indian press is that the British Government has set its seal to the pledge to grant Indians full equality with Britons in imperial affairs.

Indian Imagination Touched

The admission of a distinguished Indian to the inner circle of the department which governs India from London is not, of course, an entirely new departure. Since the appointment of Sir K. G. Gupta to the India Council, some 10 years ago, there has always been at least one Indian member of the council of the Secretary of State, and latterly there have been two. But the selection of Lord Sinha to represent this country in the House of Lords has touched the Indian imagination as few things have touched it during the past quarter of a century. It is felt that no more gratifying proof could have been afforded of Great Britain's recognition of India's partnership in the Empire than the admission of one of her distinguished sons to this exclusive assembly.

Another reason why Indians are gratified by the announcement of Lord Sinha's preference is that they feel that India will have in him a spokesman who will present her case to Parliament with a force and a sympathy which could not be expected from any English statesman, no matter how zealous and able. With educated Indians it has long been a sore point that the spokesmen for India, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, should be an Englishman. They have regarded this as implying that India had not produced anyone fit to stand up and address Parliament on her behalf. This slur, they consider, has now been removed, and the hope is expressed that now that a precedent has been set, an endeavor will be made to insure that India will always be officially represented by an Indian, in one house or the other.

Not the least significant feature of the rejoicings to which this appointment and honor have given rise is that they extend over the whole length and breadth of India. From the Punjab in the north to Madras in the south, the event is hailed as significant of a new era for India. This circumstance seems to point to the increasing solidarity of sentiment which is coming to pervade India. It would be rash, doubtless, to affirm that India has awakened to full national self-consciousness, but the fact that the preference of a Bengali lawyer to be Undersecretary of State should have been greeted generally with such enthusiasm as in Lord Sinha's own Province of Bengal is, at least, significant.

Press Criticism
The English press in India is unanimous in paying tribute to Lord Sinha's great ability, and one or two influential papers, like The Pioneer and The Times of India, express themselves as entirely favorable to the appointment on general grounds. The English press of Calcutta, however, takes up the position that the experiment is being

made, not in order to give India a greater say in matters, nor as warranted by Lord Sinha's special fitness for such a post, but simply and solely to provide Mr. Montagu with an able advocate, who will pilot the reform scheme through the House of Lords with distinction and ability. The appointment is, from this viewpoint, purely in the interests of political strategy, and the inference is drawn that the Montagu scheme is to be hustled through Parliament by hook or by crook, Mr. Montagu undertaking to arrange for the House of Commons, and Lord Sinha doing the needful in the House of Lords.

The Statesman professes frankly to regard Lord Sinha as a great advocate, and as nothing more. It assumes that he accepts the Montagu scheme in the light of a brief. "With the judicious fidelity of a good advocate," it remarks, "he has served his non-legal clients, the governments of India and Bengal, as loyally as those litigants who formerly competed for his aid. It is certain that he will render the same skilled assistance to Mr. Montagu."

It is generally recognized that Lord Sinha's talents specially fit him for the House of Lords, which loves reasoned lucidity rather than eloquent perorations, and the entire press, both Indian and English, enlarges upon the wonderful success which has attended a career which began in an obscure Bengal village, and has now carried its protagonist to the highest position yet attained by any Indian in the councils of the British Empire.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' POPULAR GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—A wireless press special correspondent in Berlin writes: Among the soldiers who are popular among the Socialists is General Groener, who has often been called the "revolutionary general." It was not at all clear why this name was given to him, as he was one of the officers of the old general staff which, under von Ludendorff's guidance, embodied German militarism, but according to information recently divulged, Groener is the man who prevented civil war by persuading the former Kaiser to take flight to Holland.

It appears that in the last critical days of the war in Belgium, after news of the various revolutionary risings in Germany had reached the German front, there were divided counsels at headquarters. There was a group of officers who urged the Emperor to place himself at the head of the troops still loyal to him and to march home to suppress the Berlin and other insurrections. General Groener, it is said, was the first man on the general staff to oppose this idea and to urge the desirability of avoiding the additional horror of civil war in the tragic hour of Germany's military downfall.

For some time General Groener was alone in assuming this attitude. All the great militarists of the general staff were against him. Finally, von Hindenburg rallied to his side, but not before Groener had succeeded in persuading the Kaiser to start for Holland. This, at least, is the story now circulated and accepted as authentic in Berlin. The Socialists are grateful to Groener for having rendered possible the bloodless foundation of the republic, but on the other hand, the dwindling Conservative and National Liberal parties, who are still monarchist parties, look upon him as one of the principal contributors to Germany's ruin.

HELPING THE SOLDIER FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—An arrangement has been made between the Soldiers Settlement Board and the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, by which the retail lumber merchants in the three prairie provinces have agreed to give soldiers who go on to the land wholesale prices for any lumber which may be required for permanent improvements. All that will be added to the wholesale prices will be the bare cost of unloading, handling, and other similar charges.

MR. HUGHES' POLICY ON MEAT TRUSTS

Australian Prime Minister Is Expected to Resume Campaign to Prevent Exploitation by the American Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—To prevent the exploitation of the Australian meat interests by American trusts and combines is a problem which has not yet been solved by the Australian people. "The American Beef Trust," the greatest in the world, is here, and is actively at work." Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has publicly declared many times, and the Interstate Commission, in a report presented last year, stated that the wholesale meat market to a formidable extent, and the stock market to a less degree, influenced toward high prices by combinations.

This is the man the beef trust will have to deal with, unless political fluctuations deprive him of the opportunity. When Mr. Hughes was at the head of the Australian Labor Party, he set himself the task of fighting the American Beef Trust and other alleged combines. It was found, however, that the Australian Commonwealth Constitution did not enable the Parliament to make laws sufficiently far-reaching. That is still the situation today. The Australian Industries Preservation Act, originally passed in 1906, and largely based on the Sherman Act, has not, even after several amendments, stood the test of the law courts, and Australia, despite the act and allied measures, is unable to take effective action against the American Beef Trust, through lack of legal power to investigate thoroughly and act on the result.

Through party strife and resentment against encroachment on state rights, the people, when appealed to on two separate occasions, refused to give the Australian Parliament the powers sought. A third time, after the war had been going on for a year, Mr. Hughes began a third appeal, and only abandoned it under great pressure until the war was over.

However, before the war public opinion was surely turning in favor of allowing the federal Parliament full opportunity of dealing with combines. The situation today, however, is obscure. The war has split asunder the Labor Party. One section, headed by Mr. Hughes, formed, with the Liber-

als, a national government which is still in power. As the relations of Mr. Hughes with the present Labor Party are bitterly antagonistic, and the Liberals have fought steadily against granting the powers he is anxious to obtain, it is hard to say how Mr. Hughes proposes to overcome the difficulty. When normal times come again, however, it is certain that the Labor Party will have sufficient influence to force another appeal for an amendment of the constitution to the people.

If the powers sought are given, all meat and other trusts and combines which restrain trade will, it is claimed, be most effectively reached, as, if all other measures fail, the Australian Parliament will have the power to take over the whole concern and run it on nationalized lines.

Mr. Hughes seeks for power to make laws, through the Australian Parliament, with respect not only to trade and commerce between the Australian states and with foreign countries, as at present, but also to give the Parliament control over trade and commerce within any state in Australia, which power it does not now possess. Additional power is also desired to enable the Parliament to legislate with respect to trusts, combines, and monopolies in relation to the production, manufacture, or supply of goods or the supply of services in any part of the commonwealth.

Finally, as indicated already, it aims at the power compulsorily to purchase at "a fair price" any business which, in its opinion, is a monopoly, and conduct it as a commonwealth concern.

That the Australian people look with suspicion upon meat enterprises originating in America is undoubted. The visit of the American fleet, which is still treasured as a red-letter day, and the part America has played in the war, have made Australians think very kindly of their American cousins. But they discriminate keenly between the American people and American capitalists who wish to operate in Australia for selfish ends and to the detriment of the country. American capital is welcome in assisting to develop the stock-raising industry of the country, but the desire is increasing for a safeguard against any influence the effect of which is to raise prices to an unduly high level.

PROHIBITS BOLSHEVISM

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—An ordinance which would make unlawful Bolshevism and Industrial Workers of the World meetings; which prohibits the display of the red flag, and the distribution of ultra-radical literature, has been adopted by the Board of Aldermen. The penalty would be a fine of \$100 and six months in jail.

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SCOTLAND PLANS NO-LICENSE VOTE

First Poll Which Will Reveal
Will of the Scottish People on
Liquor Question Will Take
Place Next Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The National Temperance Council for Scotland, presided over by Lord Rowallan, has been indefatigable through many years in its efforts to educate public opinion in favor of the idea that the people of the country should possess the power of direct veto over the issue and renewal of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Year after year its efforts were sustained; but it was not until Aug. 15, 1912, that the royal assent was given to the Temperance (Scotland) Act, which had been introduced into the House of Commons on March 12, 1912, by Mr. McKinnon Wood, the then Secretary of State for Scotland. It was in no small degree due to the persistent and ably directed efforts of a branch of the National Temperance Council—the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association—that this end was attained.

A Change of Policy

According to the statute, the provisions of the act dealing with the issue and renewal of licenses will come into operation on the expiration of the eight years' limit, dating from June 1, 1912. So that the first poll which will reveal the will of the people of Scotland on the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors is due in November or December, 1920. During the period of the war the Liquor Control Board has greatly curtailed the sale of alcoholic beverages in the large industrial areas of the country, and, where this has been done, drunkenness has enormously decreased with a corresponding diminution of criminal prosecutions. At the same time the manufacture of alcohol for the purpose of consumption was stopped, the intoxicant being used for the purposes of war. Now, however, it would appear that the Food Controller in Great Britain has decided to release more alcohol for public use, and this would seem to indicate a marked tendency for the pendulum to swing backward to a position from which many were beginning to think it had been deflected forever.

The National Temperance Council of Scotland is wide awake to the situation. It foresees possible dangers ahead, but it also feels better equipped than ever before to meet the dragon of intemperance and to slay it even by the will of the people themselves. To this end the council has recently instituted a campaign to organize the electors with a view to securing a "No-License" vote in 1920. The work has been remitted to the Scottish Temperance League, the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, the International Order of Good Templars (Grand Lodge of Scotland), and the British Women's Temperance Association. To avoid overlapping, certain districts of the country have been allocated to each of the first three named, the British Women's Temperance Association agreeing to assist in all districts. All of the associations represented on the council—20 in number—have promised to assist in the formation of local committees; and churches and societies in each voting area will be invited to send representatives to these committees.

Besides declaring when the new act will come into operation, the statute contains provisions for the better regulation and control of clubs, the provision for 10 o'clock opening of licensed premises, and the prohibition of the sale of liquor in clubs from 2 a. m. to 10 a. m. The provisions regarding the clubs came into operation as from the passing of the act, and that with regard to the opening of

licensed premises on the 28th of May, 1914.

The main purpose of the act, which is described in the preamble as "an act to promote temperance," is to give the people in each district the power to say what they wish in one of three directions: (1) they can vote for no license, and thus secure prohibition; (2) they can vote for limitation of licenses, and these will be reduced by one-fourth; (3) they can vote for no change, and conditions will remain as they are. The machinery of the act includes the local electoral roll, the requisition for a poll, the poll, the licensing authority, and the town and county councils.

Requisition for Poll

On the 15th of August, 1920, the clerk of the local authority will be ready to issue forms for a requisition for a poll. This requisition must be signed by at least one-tenth of the electors, but no member of a licensing court can sign it; it must be lodged in September, and then be advertised and open to inspection. The poll will be taken in November or December, probably on the same day as the town council or county council elections. All licensed premises in the areas concerned are to be closed during the hours of the poll. In burghs with not less than 25,000 inhabitants the area is the ward; but if any ward has a population below 4000, the town council may, on or before January, 1920, combine that ward with a contiguous one. In the case of other burghs, the whole burgh is the area. In counties the area is the parish, exclusive of burghs or parts of burghs therein. The electors are the municipal or parish voters, including women whose names appear on the roll.

The no-license resolution is carried only if 55 per cent of the voters recorded are in favor of it, and if these are not less than 35 per cent of the electors on the register. If this resolution is carried, all licenses in that area cease on May 28, following, except that the Licensing Court, in special circumstances, may allow certain hotels or bona-fide restaurants to sell drink to residents in the hotel or to those taking a meal; but there shall be no drinking bar. If the no-license resolution is not carried, the votes cast for it are to be added to those in favor of limitation.

The limiting resolution is carried if a majority of the votes recorded are in favor of it, and if these are not less than 35 per cent of the electors on the register. If this is carried, the number of licenses in the area, from the 28th of May following, will be reduced by one-fourth from the number then in force. The Licensing Court, whose decision will be final, determining which licenses are to be withdrawn. If neither of the above resolutions is carried, or if a majority of the votes recorded are in favor of a No-Change resolution, then no change will be made in the existing system, and the discretionary power of the Licensing Courts remains unaltered.

Where a poll has been taken, the result stands for three years before another poll can be demanded. On the expiry of three years a poll can also be taken for the repeal of a no-license or a limitation resolution then in operation. It is therefore of importance that the first polls should show decisive majorities, if Scotland decides on becoming "dry," and remaining so.

WIRELESS IN DUTCH INDIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland.

THE HAGUE, Holland.—At a recent sitting of the Dutch Chamber, a Socialist member expressed dissatisfaction at the fact that the order for the installation of wireless telegraphy in the Dutch Indies was given to the German Telefunken Company, no other company being offered the work, in spite of the fact that the Telefunken Company could not guarantee a day and night service. The reply was that the contract with the Telefunken had been entered into because there was already a Telefunken installation in the Dutch Indies, whilst it was very uncertain that any British company would be willing to undertake the work during the war. All iron work that could be produced in Holland would be supplied by Dutch industry.

FULL STORY OF THE ZEEBRUGGE FIGHT

Official Dispatch Deals With
the Stirring Incidents Attend-
ing the Retirement of the
Vindictive and Other Vessels

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Vice-Admiral Keyes concludes his extensive dispatches upon the engagement at Zeebrugge by British naval forces on April 22, 1918, with an account of the hazardous proceedings attending the retirement of H. M. S. Vindictive and other war vessels from Zeebrugge Harbor and vicinity following the attack. The Vice-Admiral says:

"The viaduct explosion having duly taken place, and the blocking ships having been seen proceeding shoreward, the main object of storming the mole had been accomplished, and the reason for prolonging the operation till the program time for retirement was that of continuing the work of demolition. On the other hand, the only guns in Vindictive bearing on the mole had been put out of action; the upper works of the ship and men in exposed positions were presenting an easy target to the shore guns, while, in view of the failure of the mole anchors, the storming parties would be unable to embark if the Daffodil should be disabled. Captain Carpenter, regarding the Daffodil's escape up to this time as being almost a miracle, therefore decided to give the order for the retirement, and in this I consider he acted with good judgment; in fact, I had given orders for the Warwick to close the Vindictive so that I might inform Captain Carpenter that I had seen the blockships proceeding in, ascertain the conditions on the mole, and decide on further action, when I saw that she was hauling off.

Retirement Begins

"The searchlights, by which 20 minutes' warning was to be given, having been destroyed, as well as the Vindictive's siren, by which the executive signal was to be made, the Daffodil made the latter signal at 50 minutes past midnight, and the retirement commenced. About 15 minutes later it was reported to the captain that officers and men had ceased coming on board a large number having already embarked by the same means as they had originally used for storming the mole. To make doubly sure, Captain Carpenter waited till ten minutes past one, and after repeated assurances from officers and his own observation that no more were returning, he ordered Daffodil to tow Vindictive's bow away from the mole, the port cable was slipped, and towing commenced. The hawser parted almost at once, but the ship's head was clear enough to allow her to proceed at full speed with helm hard-a-port

under cover of her own smoke screen. A large bupkin made of her own mainmast, rigged out over the Vindictive's port quarter, and taking against the wall, protected the port screw, which nevertheless hung up two or three times, being probably fouled by the debris of the bows. The Vindictive reached Dover soon after 8 a. m., on the 23d.

"Some of the proceedings of Iris II have been reported in connection with the storming of the mole, and the rest may be told here. Shortly after leaving the mole she came under a very heavy fire from the mole and shore batteries, being hit ten times by small shell and twice by large ones. The first large shell came through the port control position and carried away the port side of the bridge, causing a very serious fire among the ammunition and bombs under the bridge.

"Lieut. Oscar Henderson (P-19) took a volunteer fire party with a hose on to the upper deck to quench the fire, but seeing the condition of the bridge he ran up on to it and found Commander Gibbs, as he then thought, dead, and Lieutenant Spencer seriously wounded, but still conning the ship. He took command and steadied the ship on her course, the coxswain, Petty Officer David P. Smith, sticking to his post with great gallantry, steering with one hand while holding an electric torch to the compass with the other; it is due to Lieutenant Spencer that the ship was turned away from the land. Iris II was again hit by three shells simultaneously, and as the men were packed very closely on the main deck the casualties were very heavy.

Commanders' Gallantry

"When the ship was steadied on her course the fire was put out. Able Seaman F. E. M. Lake (Monarch) being the first man to attack it, which he did with sand, afterward helping Mr. Henderson to throw bombs overboard, regardless of his own life. A motor launch, No. 558, commanded by Lieut.-Com. Lionel S. Chappell, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., and with Capt. Ralph Collins on board, gallantly came into the heavy fire from the enemy's guns, and throwing a smoke screen around Iris II, enabled her to get clear, the ship being very badly damaged; she reached Dover at 2:45 p. m.

"Although the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have most promptly recognized and rewarded the services of Acting Captain Carpenter, I should not like to end this part of my dispatch without putting on record the praise which is due to him. An excellent staff officer, he rendered me invaluable assistance in the drawing up of the final operation orders, the preparations for which involved strenuous work by many officers and a vast amount of necessary detail. My account of the proceedings of Vindictive outlines his personal share in the attack, but as showing the force which his example had on those under his command, I hear on all sides that the captain's calm composure when navigating mined waters and bringing his ship alongside the mole in darkness, and his great bravery when the ship came under heavy fire did much to encourage similar behavior on the part of the crew, and thereby contributed greatly to the success of the operation."

DRINK PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Cause of Temperance Reform Is
Faced by Call for Renewed
Activity—Alliance Is Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The war has been a great stimulus to temperance reform. Now the armistice has come to release many men from their temporary abstinence, the cause of temperance reform is faced by a call to new activity. Unless there be associated with persistent enthusiasm an appreciation for tactful discretion the ground won may be lost.

Already the liquor movement is starting again in South Australia. This State was the first in Australia to introduce 6 o'clock closing of hotels as a war measure. The question was put to the people in the form of a referendum and "Yes" was carried by a crushing majority. With the approach of peace an effort will be made to secure an extension of trading hours. The licensed victuallers do not hide the fact. They are now preparing for the fight and there will be plenty of money to buy the "ammunition."

The liquor trade recognizes that the initiative must rest with it. The government is not likely to take another referendum without sufficient and substantial reasons. Its personnel leans rather toward temperance than liquor. At least half the members of the ministry are absolute teetotalers, with the Premier (Mr. Archibald Peake) well in the lead. The Attorney-General, who has the administration of the licensing acts, is not a prohibitionist. He has made the public confession, but he is vigorously enforcing the law. There have been more prosecutions for breaches of the licensing acts since he has been ministerial head of the department than possibly ever before. He has had prepared periodical reports of the conduct of every hotel in the city, and he has just reported that, on the whole, a marked improvement is shown. The latest announcement of the Attorney-General is that he is determined to secure full compliance with the law.

The Temperance Alliance has framed a bold scheme, copied from Canada. Every political organization in the State has been circulated to the effect that in all future election campaigns, the temperance history of

each candidate will be prepared and distributed among the electors. The aspiring politician, however, is to have the opportunity to read the tell-tale story. "The Alliance" runs the circular, "supports no party but men of sound temperance principles and this information is passed on to your party in order that you might be forewarned and have an opportunity of selecting candidates who, while having sound views respecting your own political platform, will be men favorable to the alliance supporters."

The candor of the circular has caused something of a sensation in political circles. Candidates contemplate with embarrassment the publicity of their temperance record—what has been largely "camouflaged" in Hansard or in verbal utterances is now to be printed in black and white. The Labor Party made a prompt and indignant reply. Labor in Australia is not often on the side of liquor reform when its attitude is sincerely examined. The Trades Hall conference, however, has now adopted definitely the idea that "no member of the party contesting parliamentary or municipal honors be permitted to give a written pledge to any other party or organization."

The Labor Party's reply to the warning of the Alliance that only sound temperance men would be supported at future elections, says that it is quite certain that Labor candidates with temperance views do not get the support of the Alliance, which has voted for men in the liquor trade who have been "anything but total abstainers." The Temperance Party is invited to go right ahead with its new policy, as Labor feared nothing and cared nothing. So far there has been a significant silence on the part of the other political organizations.

WAR MEMORIALS IN CALIFORNIA

Various Forms Are Chosen by
Communities Taking Action
Toward Their Erection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—Permanent memorials for the soldiers and sailors in the late war are being planned in several Southern California communities. These plans take on a variety of ideas, ranging from municipal auditoriums to memorial boulevards, the former to meet with greatest favor.

Orange plans a bond issue of \$150,000 for the building of a large auditorium with a pipe organ, a community gymnasium, and other features. Riverside County has named a committee of five leading citizens to receive suggestions and frame a program to be put up to the voters. San Bernardino has been discussing a municipal auditorium, but definite steps have not yet been taken.

El Centro proposes a \$200,000 bond issue for the erection of a memorial clubhouse and community center, together with a city hall and general hospital.

Long Beach citizens seem to favor a memorial hall or city hall as a tribute to its soldiers and sailors in the war.

Schoolhouses are suggested in some instances as being suitable. All are averse to the usual shaft of granite, as rendering no real service.

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Hats of horse hair are a distinct novelty. These, with hats of mauline and lace are in favor for the more dressy occasions. Liners, hand-sewn, and silk-and-straw combinations form the tailored hats and those for practical service. Outrich lavishly trims the more elaborate hats, and flowers are predominant among other trimmings. Beautiful dress hats are priced from \$19.50 to \$50; tailored and popular priced trimmed hats, at \$5, \$7.50 to \$15.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

Whether a public library should devote the major part of its energies toward satisfying the general demand for light and entertaining fiction, or should endeavor to provide mental pabulum of a more elevating nature, is a question that has been brought into prominence in Vancouver, British Columbia, recently. Three members of the library board have presented an exhaustive report which is, in effect, a sweeping condemnation of the purchasing system in vogue in nearly every public library in the United States and Canada—a system which, experienced librarians declare, cannot be radically changed without impairing the usefulness of the book lending institutions.

The report asserts that the reference department is woefully inadequate to meet the calls necessarily made upon it by a city of over 100,000, that there is a lack of solid reading matter, that the classification leaves much to be desired. A recommendation is made that the buying of fiction be cut down to a minimum until the other departments have been brought up to the desired standard. For its funds, the library is entirely dependent upon civic grants, which of late years have been comparatively small, and if the recommendation is to have force, practically no fiction can be bought for the next three or four years.

The committee points out that the shelves are stocked with the uninspiring fiction of mediocre authors, while the technical and sociological departments offer works that in many cases are decidedly out of date, and that, therefore, the library is unable to serve its highest purpose. To which the librarian makes answer that 70 per cent of the patrons demand light fiction, and that the needs of the majority must be considered. In Great Britain, he points out, librarians estimate that 52 per cent of their patrons call for fiction, but the percentage is greater on this side of the ocean.

In the interest of a freer intellectual interchange between American countries the list of eight important collections of North American books has recently been shipped to South America. This concludes a undertaking of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The movement has met with friendly response in South America and books are now being collected there for distribution among North American universities and libraries. The collection last shipped went to the National Library in Santiago, Chile. Similar collections have been sent to the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru; the National Library of Rio de Janeiro; the State Library of Sao Paulo, Brazil; the National Library of Uruguay, and the University of Montevideo; the Institute of Paraguay; and the Library of the National University, Asuncion, Paraguay. The collections contain from 1000 to 10,000 volumes each, and are of the most varied and comprehensive character. They include works by Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Emerson, Thoreau, Mark Twain, F. H. Johnson, Smith and O. Henry as well as books of history, geography, education, and industry.

Shipments of these books have been arranged by the Inter-American Division of the Association for International Conciliation, a branch of the Carnegie Endowment. Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, director of this body, brought the first collection of 10,000 volumes at the time of the celebration of the Argentine Centenary on July 9, 1916, and since then has had charge of the selection, organization, and shipment of the libraries. The South American institutions to which the books have been sent were selected after careful investigation by Dr. Goldsmith of their usefulness, intelligence, and scope. Elihu Root is chairman of the committee which supervises the work, and among the members of the committee are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France.

As the inventory season for libraries approaches, it is again evident that the inventory is falling into disfavor as a system which causes more confusion and trouble than is recompensed by the amount of benefit. Yet custodians of books must, of course, continue to give account of their charges. Some libraries have adopted the plan of making inventory continuous throughout the year by examining the different classes of literature successively. Others substitute for the regular inventory, in which each book is identified and checked with the shelf-list, a sort of "book census," in which the total number of volumes on the shelves is accurately counted and the result compared with the record. Under this plan the regular form of inventory would still be taken, say, once in five years. Whereas an inventory of the standard type may require several months, a book-census may be taken in as many hours, if a sufficient number of assistants is put to work at it.

A plan for library cooperation which is attracting attention is being brought about by the State Library Association of Maine. There are in the State 12 or 14 comparatively large libraries. Some have collections of books on what may be called "side lines," the use of which they would be glad to extend under proper safeguards to the smaller libraries of the State. If this could be done, unnecessary duplication might often be avoided, and money saved for the purchase of other books. For instance, a patron of a village library may be interested in the history of architecture. The library has an old edition of Ferguson, perhaps, and feels unable to buy more books in a department in which there is so little call. Now, under the plan of cooperation, the librarian learns that a library in the State has 150 volumes on this subject, borrows for his client such books as are required, and saves

money for the purchase of books in more general demand. In furtherance of this plan, the committee has sent out to the larger libraries a letter soliciting their interest in the subject of cooperation, and asking them to name collections in which they are specializing, with the results so far as follows: Maine State Library, vocational literature, law, Maine history and literature, genealogy; Bowdoin College Library, Longfellow, the Hucuenots; Portland Public Library, biographical material such as memoirs, journals and letters and the general subject of botany; The Lewiston Public Library specializes in Maine history, having approximately 187 titles; Bangor Theological Seminary announces its somewhat large and constantly growing Palestinian collection. The Bangor Public Library announces an especially attractive list of specialties. They are photography, 150 titles; microscopy, 50 titles; eastern Maine (all material available) music, about 4000 titles; U. S. Civil War, 500 titles, exclusive of slavery, biography, etc. On the list of the libraries to which inquiry was sent was the Maine Historical Society at Portland. This is not a circulating library and so could not enter largely into the cooperative plan. But its librarian who is much interested in the plan, calls attention to the rich collection of manuscripts and autograph letters, and would put its resources at the disposal of the public in any way possible under the society's rules.

MONTANA WAR CHEST PLEDGES

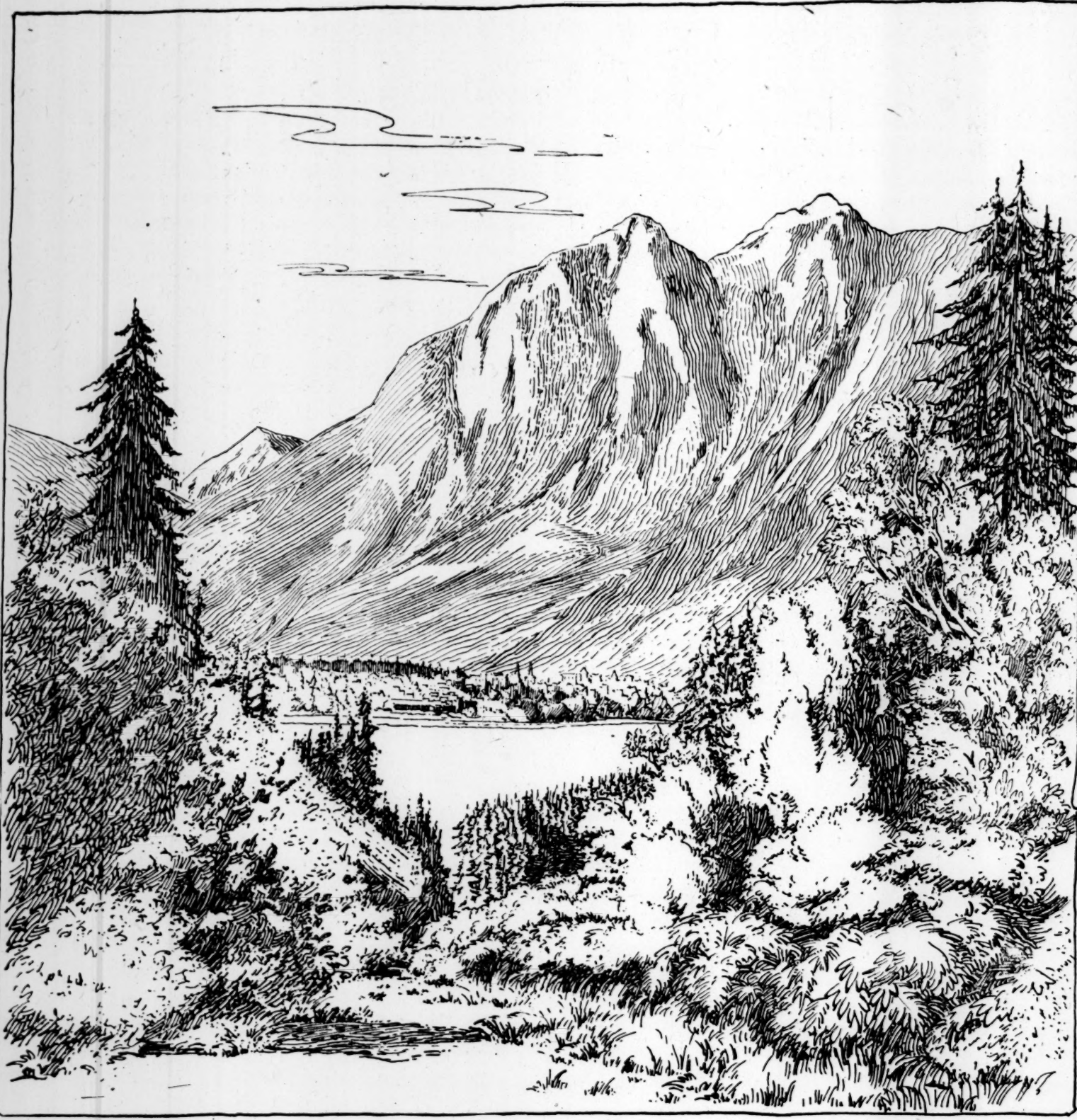
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—The various war chest organizations of Montana are winding up their work, after collecting large sums for use in various war activities. The Butte organization relieved paid up subscribers of further obligations on Jan. 1, and is now endeavoring to collect unpaid pledges amounting to a considerable sum. The Red Cross has been given the treasury balance of some \$50,000. At Billings, Montana, the war chest management has resorted to newspaper publicity of subscribers, the evident purpose of such publicity being to coerce delinquents to pay up. Many columns of names with amounts given or the word "nothing" followed the name, have been published.

PACKERS ORGANIZE FOR EXPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A second export organization, comprised of 12 small packers, has been formed here under the name of the American Provision Export Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to pool their interest in the handling of foreign trade. C. J. Roberts, president of the Roberts & Oakes Company, Chicago, is connected with the new organization and one of a committee of four who will go to Europe to establish selling agencies. The first combination of small packers for handling foreign trade under the Webb-Pomeroy Act, comprised 39 packers and was formed a few weeks ago.



The Heights above Vancouver, British Columbia

MOUNT CROWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It's not so long ago since Vancouver, British Columbia, just prior to its recent expansion and present metropolitanism, was but tentatively suburbanizing itself on the easy heights of Mt. Pleasant, south of the city proper, and on the middle side of False Creek. False Creek, however today known or changed, is the southern arm of English Bay. Running from Kitsilano eastward a mile and a half or so, it isolates the peninsula on which the city is built from the low ridge which lies between Vancouver and the Fraser River, some miles south.

At the time spoken of, except for a scattering of dwellings along a lonely single track trolley which crossed the middle height from east to west, and the clustering of a few more with some stores at the point where the single track joined the main line to complete its circuit of the city's then environs, there were on Mt. Pleasant but a few exploratory streets. These, sometimes with "duckboard" sidewalks, often with none, and as often fast overgrowing again into mere trails, were cut through the second growth succeeding the primal fir and cedar, logged off 20 years before. Down such a trail, especially in the gracious color fullness of the fall, one might have such a view of Vancouver's guardant mountains to the north, behind them hidden the all-but-unknown fastnesses of the Chilcotin, as remains fresh in memory through

years of time and a thousand leagues of geographic space.

At such a time, beneath a slanting sun, the path-fringing bracken glowed in orange, rust red and golden brown, a hint of green yet lingering reminiscently of summer barely past, transposing through a dozen tones of ochreous gold to the stronger tints left by the first frost. Above the bracken, the poplars, willows and scant but brilliant maples echo again the color key of the golden days of fall. The downward-slanting trail left bright with sun ends in the blue darkness of a fragment of primeval timber left standing by fastidious loggers. Its depth of tone is a foil to the lightly wind-stirred yet sunny blue of the quiet creek.

On the sun-bathed further shore the city is solemnly golden in the peace of afternoon. There's little hint at this distance of the movement of its streets, or of the busy life along its hidden harbor front. Above the city's sun-gilded shadow-pointed planes and bulks, the green-gold rounds amid eloquent of tree-lined streets and spaces, there's an irregularly spired line of arboreal dark. This marks the eastern end of Stanley Park, the eight-mile-about fragment saved by the city of the early forest that from the beginning of things arboreal to the coming of the railway covered the townsite.

Then, in easy sweep, one shouldering heaven following another, in irregular rhythm of alpine curves, hazily glorious, quiveringly luminous in the aerial purple of the afternoon drawing to a glowing close, rises Mt. Crown, the westernmost of the mountain chain

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crests, on westward-facing precipice and scarp the light more sharply falls, and cuts more definitely the edge of the shadows far seen in violet blue through the clear upper air. At the points where over the round of some titanic shoulder the floating light diffuses into the shadow of the further side, picking up refractions of green and red from individually unseen fir and cedars clothing the mountain sides, the color becomes all but indescent. At one rare moment "almost like a peacock's breast," remarks an artist friend. With the spread of diffusing light below, soon to be merged in melting violet shadow, there is seen in the brighter luming of upper crags and peaks and in the growing sharpness of their shadows the afternoon's approach to the all-glowing moment of the western sundown.

PROPOSED BOSTON BUSINESS STREET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Ralph Adams Cram, chairman of the City Planning Board, appeared on Monday before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and argued in favor of his proposed street cutting across the city from Church Green to a connection with the to-be-widened Stuart Street. He said such a street is urgently needed to relieve the congested condition of the business district. The approximate cost on the present scale of prices would be \$20,000,000, but if the project were undertaken on a 10-year plan, he said the improvements and betterments to property resulting from the development would bring in such a revenue that at the end of the period the city would be a gainer by \$1,000,000. Among those who opposed the plan was Alexander Whiteside, corporation counsel of Boston, who said the city could not afford to carry out such an expensive improvement at this time.

SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY ORGANIZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine.—Splendid progress has been made this year in getting the school garden work started in Maine, according to the director, R. M. Currier, who is enthusiastic over the possibilities of school gardening becoming a potent factor in the fundamental educative process of children in every part of the State.

The organization of companies for the Maine division of the United States school garden army is under way, and drilling will be commenced soon. Each company has a captain, lieutenant, and other officers.

SOLDIERS TO WRITE HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit soldiers are to write the record of their own exploits, which will form a history of the part Wayne County played in winning the war, which is being prepared by a war census commission. Every soldier has been asked to register at one of the many places established by the commission, where blanks are furnished, to be filled in with each man's personal history in the war.

CHESTER GIVES PAGEANT RALLY

Pennsylvania City Welcomes Its Foreign-Born Population and Teaches Lesson of Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Chester, one of the leading smaller cities of this section, has in a formal manner welcomed its foreign-born population. Chester, in a local international rally, recognized this element as a vital force in its municipal development. A unique pageant termed "The League of Nations," witnessed by Governor Sproul and other leading citizens, was staged, in which representatives from France, Belgium, Poland, Russia, Greece, Italy, Syria and Wales took part. It was supported by civic bodies and business organizations.

Garbed in their native costumes, delegations from the countries mentioned were received upon the stage of the Edgemont Theater and formed an allegorical figure called "Chester." They presented their several credentials and then passed through an arch representing the gates of the city, where they were congratulated by prominent citizens. The keys of the city were presented to them by Governor Sproul, who, in an address, stated that they were integral parts of the land of the free. The leader of the pageant, in an opening address, made clear the purpose of the celebration—offering to the country their united efforts in the executive work, together with their unswerving loyalty.

Governor Sproul, in his address, among other things, said: "Across the ocean a League of Nations is forming. To have a lasting league there must be friendliness and understanding between the peoples. This new-found brotherliness it is now our duty to preserve. We are all immigrants, but we are all brothers in one great family. We need each other. America desires not only to teach you our customs and standards of living, equally we want you to teach us. We need your help in the great art of living joyously, fraternally, preserving the play spirit of golden childhood and responding youthfully to all of life's larger schooling."

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MUSIC

Music in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The opening of the seven days' engagement of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra signaled the past week in local musical circles. At the Arena Gardens, largely rebuilt for the necessary stage and proscenium facilities, Mrs. Galli-Curci sang "The Barber of Seville" on Friday night before an audience that crowded the auditorium to its capacity, and that capacity is more than 4000. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Tamaki Miura appeared in "Madam Butterfly," and in the evening there were "Cavalleria Rusticana" with Rosa Raisa and "Pagliacci" with John O'Sullivan.

Rosa Raisa's personal triumph was a feature of the Saturday performance, but not by far did the company offer such a remarkable piece of work as on Friday night. "The Barber" was notable not only for the singing of Mrs. Galli-Curci and her demure acting of the rôle of Rosina, but also for the balance of the whole piece. Fernando Carpi, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was brought along as a guest artist to sing the rôle of Almaviva, and Vittorio Trevlani as Don Bartolomeo, and Riccardo Stracciari as Figaro joined him in giving the soprano support.

Mrs. Galli-Curci sang the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" in the lesson scene of "The Barber." Mary Garden makes two appearances this coming week, in "Thais" and "Carmen." Rosa Raisa sings Wednesday night in "Il Trovatore" and Yvonne Gall on Tuesday as Juliet.

Mr. Campanini selected eight old favorites, certainly, for his Detroit trip. It is to be hoped that next season—it is quite probable that the visit will become an annual institution—he consider the not quite negligible number of Detroit opera-goers to the extent of one novelty at least, especially when it is so easy to find a novelty for Detroit.

Mr. Gabriellowitch conducted the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on Thursday and Saturday in the regular subscription concerts, bringing out Felix Borowski's "Régie Symphonique" and, with George Copeland at the piano, the fantasia "Hispania" of Joaquin Cassado, the latter being still in manuscript. Mr. Borowski's work is a grateful piece of music, based on two themes of considerable dignity if not of tremendous emotional appeal, and composed in a manner reminiscent of Wagner and Tchaikovsky, with perhaps a few moments of the atonalism due to muted trumpets and song. It received an encouraging welcome. The Spanish fantasia will be remembered as one of the most refreshing of novelties offered this season, with its oriental color, strange instrumentation, thrilling rhythms. Mr. Gabriellowitch concluded the program with Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony. From the past it may be remembered that obscurity comes easily to this work. It was pellucid and throughout intelligible as Mr. Gabriellowitch conducted it, a lovely and nobly impressive symphony.

Minneapolis Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Paul Dukas' whimsical bit of orchestral foolery, "L'Apprenti Sorcier," found itself in very dignified society at the last evening concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, when it was the only modern composition, and certainly the only jocular one, on a program including Mozart's G minor symphony, Beethoven's third piano concerto and César Franck's "Variations Symphoniques."

Regarding the printed program before the concert began, the old Goethe folk tale, with its gumpish motive for bassoon and stridentities of protesting strings, seemed decidedly out of place. Why, one thought, should Mozart, Beethoven and César Franck be compelled to associate with a narrative of the misfortunes of a mischievous hobbler of a sorcerer's apprentice, who starts a magic spell he is unable to stop, floods his master's workshop with water and is drowned for his meddling misbehavior? When its turn came to be played it proved to be a happy substantiation of the venerable adage "a little nonsense now and then," etc.

It has always been a theory of the present writer that a sense of humor is to be counted among the beneficent gifts to mankind. The Dukas symphonic poem is such genuine humor, and so happily related, that instead of jarring upon one's feeling for the eternal fitness of things, it had the effect of a merry story tastefully told at a well-chosen moment, and deriving its inspiration from the same source as its more serious companions. It was a high light rather than a bluish.

Mr. Oberholfer, save for his dragging of the long and repetitious andante, gave a captivating reading of the Mozart symphony, eliciting all the joy, tenderness, and crystalline clearness of its sublimated mathematics. The rather prevalent tendency to play Mozart with too rigid correctness, which arises naturally enough from his strict adherence to form and his sparse use of expression marks, due to the instrumental limitations of his day, often gives to his music a certain dryness in case accustomed to the freer fluency, the warmer coloring, and the more vivid light and shade of modern composers. From this tendency Mr. Oberholfer is notably free, and while sacrificing none of the naive directness whence the Mozartian charm is mainly derived, he plays his orchestral compositions, to borrow a figure from another musical field, as though upon a grand piano instead of a harpsichord or spinet.

Rudolph Ganz, certainly one of the most wholly satisfactory of pianists, shared the program almost equally with the orchestra. Beethoven's third piano concerto, oddly enough, had

never been heard here before with orchestra. The concerto dates (as nearly as such a date can be determined) from the beginning of Beethoven's release from the influences of his predecessors, so obvious in his earlier sonatas and chamber music and in the first symphony. It requires no erudite powers of observation to detect the prophetic strength and independence of this concerto.

Mr. Ganz may fall a little short of shining brilliancy or the deepest poetic fervor, but his sound scholarship, sane concepts, and profound appreciation of pianistic possibilities and limitations combine, with a masterful technique to make his playing a recurrently welcome pleasure to those who enjoy great music for its own great sake, with absolute effacement of any hint of personal exploitation by the performer.

The somewhat abstruse complexities and subtle tonalities of César Franck's "Variations Symphoniques" for piano and orchestra have never been so transparently resolved into sustained and appealing beauty here as under the clarifying interpretation given by Mr. Ganz and Mr. Oberholfer, and their illuminating development and program unusual for its tranquilizing repose and subjective atmosphere—never forgetting, however, the jocular interruption of "L'Apprenti Sorcier."

St. Louis Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Hector Berlioz in a long letter to Stephen Heller closes by saying, "May God preserve you from fugues." However it may be with Heller, Schubert was preserved from the plague of fugues. In the first place, Schubert barely knew how to write one, which no doubt was a blessing. His works are for the most part free from the labor of the head. He never at any time said to himself, "Now, then, I shall take this theme and make it into a fugue. If it is to be in double counterpoint, I must dispose the parts so that they will be susceptible of inversion; it must accord with all those rules which I have forgotten. Yes, yes, I shall startle the people with my learning. I shall spend four or five days doing it." I am quite certain that Schubert would rather have sat in a kitchen reading a "Leather Stocking Tale" of Cooper than to have wasted his precious talents in this wise. No turgid graces for him. Let the innumerable kapellmeisters write the fugues and canons, he would content himself with sunbursts of melody. And thus he gave to the world the "Unfinished Symphony," which everybody agrees is quite complete.

Max Zach, conductor, rarely lets a season pass without playing this symphony at the regular series and not infrequently places it upon the program of one of the "pop" concerts. The fourteenth St. Louis Symphony program opened with this work. The music is as clear and bright as the rarest day in June. Schubert was an untutored minstrel—a singer of songs. The best things that he wrote, even his larger works, are essentially songs. The "Unfinished Symphony" is a great song for the orchestra. It is, of course, a song without words; for in this work he needed nothing so material as words to inspire him. The Germany of today, and of Schubert's day, is a land of technicians. The spirit of the nation has been obscured by this cult of subordinate over the material—not to subordinate it, but to possess it. Verily, they have had their reward; the letter killeth. Thank heaven for Schubert who, excepting Mozart, came nearer than any to distilling pure sunshine into tone. Even the great Wagner falls for the most part of spirituality. He is grandiose, spectacular, indeed, magnificent, but only rarely pure. One falls easily under his spell; his quality of thought beguiles the judgment. Three of his works were given on this program—the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," and the prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg." These are wonderworks, and by the time we have heard the final notes of the prelude, poor Schubert with his charming simplicities is quite forgotten.

Between the Schubert and the Wagner Mr. Zach placed "Tris Poèmes Juifs" by Ernest Bloch. This work was a distinct novelty: Mr. Bloch was quite unknown to us. Here is he trying with all his heart to convey to us by means of music the national feelings of his race. Whether he sings with the spirit of David or commands the pomp and puissance of Solomon or sets forth in orchestral terms the long history of spiritual awakening of his race, it would be difficult to say, reading his written expression through the ears, so to speak. Perhaps he is a musical Messiah. His music is a challenge.

SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan—Soldiers and others here are greatly elated at the decision of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board to establish an office here to handle land settlement for soldiers in Northern Saskatchewan where mixed farming is carried on extensively. The decision of the Canadian National Railway to construct a line to run 25 miles north-east from the city is partly responsible for the decision as this road will open up a tract of country well adapted for soldier settlement. The board will interview soldier-settlers as to their qualifications to go on the land. It will have an expert valuer, who will pass on the worth of the lands which soldiers may wish to purchase under the government aid scheme. The soldier-settler will be practically outfitted by the board so far as farming is concerned, and will be protected in his purchases against the greed of the speculator. The board will share the program almost equally with the orchestra. Beethoven's third piano concerto, oddly enough, had

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Non-Partisan Program Adopted in North Dakota Is to Be Considered at a Special Election to Be Held on July 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—The industrial program of the Non-Partisan League, as enacted by the state legislature which recently adjourned, will go to a vote of the people of the State as a result of the circulation of referendum petitions by the North Dakota Independent Voters Association. The election will be held on July 8, under a proclamation by the Governor, in the event that 15,000 signatures are secured to the petitions, and in the further event that the Governor accepts the date that is proposed in the petitions for the election. He is privileged to select another date if he so desires, but it is understood that he will accept the date proposed in the petitions.

Under the state constitution of North Dakota, legislative acts of the Assembly are subject to the referendum under two classes: so-called "emergency" acts may be submitted at a special election when petitioned for by from 7000 to 20,000 signatures, becoming mandatory upon the Governor to call a special election when 30,000 or more sign for the same.

On a petition of less than 30,000, an "emergency" measure, which include that class of laws that become immediately effective when passed by the Legislature, the Governor has the option of calling a special election or permitting the matter to rest till the next succeeding general election. Governor Frazier, however, has pledged that he will call a special election when 15,000 signatures are secured to referendum petitions, making this pledge when several Non-Partisan League legislators objected to the adoption of the industrial program laws without a provision whereby they could be easily referred at a special election, speedily called.

Under the referendum plan of the North Dakota Independent Voters Association, the two important laws in the industrial group are to be referred: they are the law establishing the state industrial commission, and the law establishing a state bank. The repeal of both these acts is demanded.

LABOR AND CANADIAN TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking on the question of tariffs, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, said that workers are now convinced that in the past the tariff has been used, not for the protection of Canadian labor, but for exploitation purposes. And, unless industrial leaders who demand tariff protection are prepared to submit their books and accounts to the government for inspection, they will have a difficult task to convince the workmen that such protection is not sought for the purpose of accumulating large profits for the few. The speaker declared that the unrest and discontent now prevalent in the Dominion of Canada would become dangerous and destructive, if the demands of the workmen for a larger share in the joys of life were not satisfied. Among these he mentioned shorter hours, admission of labor into the councils of industry, equal pay for men and women for equal production, elimination of child labor, improved educational facilities for the children of workmen and state ownership of public utilities. "I am not afraid of unrest," he asserted, "I rather welcome it. But I want to see it directed into the channels of construction and not destruction. I do not see, however," he added, "any revolutionary tendencies in Canadian labor unrest, such as are exhibited in other parts of the world, but as surely as Canadian statesmen and industrial leaders ignore labor's demands for a reconstitution of society, that revolutionary spirit will fester and develop among the masses."

TRAVEL DISCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadians are warned by the government not to seek to travel to the United Kingdom at the present time if they intend to return shortly. The warning comes from the Canadian overseas authorities and reads as follows: "Conditions here make it unwise for anyone who proposes afterward returning to Canada coming here just now unless the voyage is absolutely necessary, in fact, imperative. For a period of several months from now it will be exceedingly difficult for civilians to get accommodation on steamers from here to Canada and some civilians who have arrived here lately will find much difficulty in getting back again."

CANADA'S OUTPUT OF FLAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—If the increase in production of flax is maintained for the next five years as it has been in the past four it is practically assured that Canada and the United States will be in a position not only to supply the tremendous quantity that they use yearly but have a substantial amount for export. Previous to the war a very limited amount of flax was grown in some of the northern states of America and a smaller amount in Canada, principally in Ontario. The British Government was in the market for practically all the supply available in Europe that it might be converted into linen for aeroplanes and a warning came across the sea that little hope could be held out for securing a supply of linen from the

countries which had specialized in it for decades. It was discovered that flax could be grown profitably in Canada as well as the United States and since then the acreage has increased to such an extent that the Canadian Government has taken cognizance of its possibilities. The main difficulty, that of pulling the fiber, has been eliminated by the invention of a machine that does the work of many men. A party of capitalists from Ontario is now in England arranging if possible to have the English Government free some of its linen making machinery for transportation to Canada to be used in a \$5,000,000 plant that is to be erected in western Ontario shortly. People both in Canada and the United States are watching with much interest the growth of the flax industry here and its gradual separation as far as the North American continent is concerned, from Europe.

HYDRO-ELECTRICAL SCHEME IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—The campaign conducted in this city by Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, as his associates in connection with hydro-radial by-law resulted in a great victory, the vote yielding a majority of nearly 3000 in favor of the project. This outcome is especially significant, as strong private interests and every newspaper in the city arraigned themselves against the by-law and instituted a vigorous campaign of hostility against it.

Speaking of his triumph, Sir Adam said it was not his fight, but the fight of the people themselves, and their victory was but another victory for the plan of public ownership of big public utilities, and an expression of confidence in the success of the whole hydro-electric power project.

Authority of the government will be asked at once to proceed with the construction of the Toronto-Port Credit-Hamilton-Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls line and the line by way of Port Credit, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford, and London, connecting with Port Stanley and St. Thomas.

Labor was overwhelmingly in favor of the radial scheme, and the vote shows that it was a workingman's victory, as the by-law had its greatest majority in the laboring districts of the city, the only adverse majority coming from the section in which reside most of the city's wealthy people. The laboring class is greatly rejoiced over the outcome as thousands of men will be required to carry the project to completion and it will be a big factor for relieving the problem of unemployment.

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A proposal that the Provincial Government be urged to establish a system of government liquor stores or dispensaries throughout Nova Scotia has been rejected by the newly-organized Nova Scotia Federation of Labor. At its recent meeting here the federation discussed the proposal but voted almost unanimously against its adoption. In a statement to the press at the close of the convention J. H. Van Duren, one of the federation leaders, expressed the organization's attitude as follows: "The delegates did not wish to deprive any man of his beer but it is generally felt that liquor is a menace and they did not wish it to be said that they wanted it. We want the cause of Labor to be clean." Some months ago, it may be noted, the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, the largest labor union in the Maritime Provinces, went on record by formal resolution as favoring Dominion-wide prohibition. A recent attempt to have the union modify its attitude and declare in favor of the sale of beer and light wines failed of success and the union leaders refused to bring the question before the convention held in Sydney.

REEDUCATION OF SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Encouraging reports were submitted at a meeting of the Provincial Council on Reeducation of Returned Soldiers when it was shown that out of 245 men who had taken vocational courses, in industrial training which comprises 33 departments, 176 men completed the course, and of this number 141 of these obtained employment in the vocation for which they had trained. Twenty-four had not followed the vocation for which they trained and 11 were taking further instruction. Fifty-six of the graduates are earning more than they did prior to the war, 7 per cent the same wages, 40 per cent of the graduates have gone into business for themselves.

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COOPERATIVE PLAN HELP TO RAILWAY

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Has Gradually Raised Wages of Employees Without an Increase in the Fares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Much of the success of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the rates of which are five cents for a continuous ride with three cents additional for transfers, is attributed to the cooperative plan under which the wages of employees have been gradually increased until they are now 48 cents an hour.

This cooperative plan was put into effect in 1911 by the Stotesbury-Mitten management. The plan, which began in a small way, was at the start largely experimental. Its benefits have been such, however, that it is expected to be studied by managements in other cities. Under this plan the pay of the men has gradually been increased from 23 cents an hour for five-year men, the rate in 1911, to 43 cents in 1918, or July of last year.

These increases have been made possible under the agreement of the management to put aside 22 cents out of every dollar collected in a fund for the payment of conductors and motormen. The company took the men directly into its confidence, explained the situation, and since the adoption of the plan has given them to understand that they are as much a part of the system and will benefit from its success just as much as the stockholders.

More Than It Promised

In fact, the company has done more than it promised or anticipated. In 1911 Mr. Mitten estimated that the wage increase would mean a 28-cent hour by July of 1916. As a matter of fact, at the end of that period the men were receiving 31 cents an hour. In the next two years it was increased 12 cents, and now the company in the eighth year of the plan is paying 48 cents an hour, the maximum wage. When this increase went into effect the wages of other employees were adjusted accordingly.

All of these increases have come not as the result of agitation, but naturally, the logical development of a fixed policy which has been worked out to a nicety. In other respects, also, the company has adopted a broad-minded policy. Employees may belong to any union or other organization without jeopardizing their standing with the company, and to this attitude alone is attributed the failure of two incipient strikes which were practically squelched by local employees themselves as they did not result in the least interruption of the service.

Recently the company adopted the collective bargaining plan, which will automatically do away with the reservation of 22 cents out of each dollar collected, but will give the men even greater representation in the affairs of the company. Other advantages the men enjoy are insurance, benefits, and pensions.

In the establishment of this feeling of cordiality between employee and employer, citizens generally recognize that the company has rendered the city a distinct service. Complaint, however, as voiced through the medium of business organizations, particularly, has been made that the company has not met its patrons in the same attitude of frank dealing. While the city, in the person of the Director of the Transit Bureau, who is a member of

the Mayor's cabinet, has a voice in the management of the system, and benefits from its revenues, the convenience and comfort of patrons is, apparently, not always a first consideration.

"Rush Hour" Conditions

"Rush hour" conditions furnish a problem that is far from solution. Transfer facilities in some sections of the city, particularly West Philadelphia, are said by some to be inadequate, and the "skip-stop plan," although now under mutual agreement not a bone of contention, is certain to be the cause of further agitation in the future. The company adopted it as a war measure, but failed to relinquish it when the necessity for it had ceased.

No complaint was made against the plan when other sacrifices were being made, but patrons generally felt that their good nature was being imposed upon when the company continued it in order to benefit financially. Officials claim that one of two courses must be pursued in regard to it. Either it must be retained as a fixed policy of operation with the resultant saving of about a million dollars a year, or fares must be increased. Recently the company after conferences with business men succeeded in having agitation against this plan withdrawn for a period of six months. At the end of that time, it is expected it will be finally settled. The "skip-stop plan," according to the company's figures affects one-third of the system's 2,000,000 daily riders.

DOMINION SECRET SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Some amazing revelations of work done by the Dominion secret service came out at the trial here of Chuen Shue Yen, the Chinese editor and professor charged with being a member of an unlawful association. The exhibits put in evidence included a large number of photographs in which the accused figured with members of the Chinese Nationalist League and letters which had been intercepted by the secret service men, and photographed copies of others. Comment was made in one of the letters on the murder of the Hung Long in Victoria a few months ago, that it was bad business as it "had caused the roof to cave in" on the league. Letters and answers were intercepted and photographed taken. Among the letters captured by the police was one from the accused to Mr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the League in China, in which the accused was alleged to have stated that \$10,000 had been collected for the cause. The hearing was adjourned.

CANADIAN UKRAINIANS LOYAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Ukrainian National Church Convention called by Bishop N. Budka, head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Canada, was held in Edmonton, where 60 delegates representing Greek Catholic churches of different colonies, representatives of societies, of missionaries, and delegates from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as over 1000 other Ukrainians.

A resolution was passed affirming the Ukrainians' loyalty to King George V and to the British flag and their adopted country, and their desire to become true and worthy citizens; expressing their willingness to assist in every possible way in demobilization and reconstruction; urging that Ukrainians be not classed as Austrians, but recognized as Ukrainians and members of the great Slavonic race, just like Poles, Czechs-Slovaks and Jugos-Slavs, who were formerly Austrian subjects but have been already recognized.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISSOURI MAN IS EASILY LEADER

G. P. Scott Scores More Points Than Any Other Player in the Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Race of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—G. P. Scott '20, of the University of Missouri, was easily the leading individual scorer in the Missouri Valley conference championship basketball race of 1919, as he made no less than 189 points. This was no less than 51 points more than were scored by Capt. W. C. Jackson '19, of the University of Nebraska five, who finished in second place with 148. Third place honors went to P. V. Vogt '19, of Missouri, who had 132, while fourth place went to Capt. J. A. Clarke '19, of Kansas State Agricultural College, with 124.

Higher scores prevailed in this conference than in the "Big Ten" or eastern college circuit, as 267 points were scored in the 47 games played, as against 215 in the 53 games played in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and 809 for 17 games in the Intercollegiate Basketball League race. This makes an average of 56.45-47 for the Missouri Valley, 47.5-17 for the Intercollegiate, and 47.5-53 for the "Big Ten."

There were six players who finished the season with over 100 points in the Missouri Valley, whereas there were only two in the 100-class in the "Big Ten," and no one in the Intercollegiate. In addition to the first four men, as mentioned above, the other 100-point men in the Missouri Valley were H. L. Shepard '21, of Iowa State Agricultural College, and Roy Bennett '21, of the University of Kansas. Shepard was fifth in the standing with 117 points, and Bennett sixth, with 114.

P. V. Vogt '19, of Missouri, had the honor of scoring the most goals from the foul line with 98 made in 111 attempts, or an average of nearly nine to a game. Scott was second with 73. The full list follows:

Player	Points	Goals	Field Goals	Free Throws
G. P. Scott, Missouri	189	73	189	73
W. C. Jackson, Nebraska	148	51	148	51
P. V. Vogt, Missouri	132	98	132	98
J. A. Clarke, Kansas State	124	98	124	98
H. L. Shepard, Iowa State	117	117	117	117
Roy Bennett, Kansas	114	114	114	114
J. E. Mathews, Kansas	100	100	100	100
J. L. Dunn, Kansas	98	98	98	98
G. A. Jennings, Kansas St.	98	98	98	98
H. L. Hunsinger, Kansas	98	98	98	98
A. M. Mearns, Wash. St.	98	98	98	98
Ted Payne, Drake	98	98	98	98
N. P. Patten, Nebraska	98	98	98	98
H. C. Russell, Washington	98	98	98	98
H. P. Duncker, Wash. St.	98	98	98	98
C. L. Gilliam, Nebraska	98	98	98	98
H. H. Schellberg, Neb. St.	98	98	98	98
W. H. Hunsinger, Kansas	98	98	98	98
H. L. Hunsinger, Kansas	98	98	98	98
H. C. Schroeder, Missouri	98	98	98	98
H. C. Hammond, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
George Browning, Missouri	98	98	98	98
H. L. Miller, Kansas	98	98	98	98
G. D. Shawver, Drake	98	98	98	98
R. D. Crans, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
A. McKinley, Drake	98	98	98	98
H. H. Evans, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
S. D. McCullum, Wash. St.	98	98	98	98
R. M. Bailey, Nebraska	98	98	98	98
George H. Hunsinger, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
H. L. Hunsinger, Kansas	98	98	98	98
Morris Baker, Drake	98	98	98	98
A. C. Longborg, Kansas	98	98	98	98
R. W. Miller, Iowa State	98	98	98	98
P. C. McKeown, Washington	98	98	98	98
R. W. Neuman, Nebraska	98	98	98	98
E. S. Mason, Kansas	98	98	98	98
R. B. Gowell, Kansas State	98	98	98	98
F. E. Williams, Iowa St.	98	98	98	98
A. K. Kaser, Nebraska	98	98	98	98
H. H. Keeler, Kansas St.	98	98	98	98
A. L. Linn, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
Sheldon Medbury, Drake	98	98	98	98
Marvin Harmon, Kansas	98	98	98	98
Allen Robinson, Iowa State	98	98	98	98
Paul Perdue, Kansas	98	98	98	98
A. G. La Mar, Drake	98	98	98	98
P. H. Hunsinger, Nebraska	98	98	98	98
J. J. Rodden, Washington	98	98	98	98
J. L. Gettys, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
Stewart White, Iowa State	98	98	98	98
Ray Ford, Drake	98	98	98	98
Robert Good, Drake	98	98	98	98
R. D. Vinell, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
W. F. Stecker, Iowa State	98	98	98	98
M. F. Faldson, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
P. A. Winter, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
L. L. Shock, Grinnell	98	98	98	98
C. H. Lewis, Missouri	98	98	98	98

UTAH UNIVERSITY WANTS GOLF COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—University of Utah is to have a golf course if the United States War Department can be induced to allow a certain part of the Ft. Douglas reservation to be used for such purpose.

Prior to the United States entering the war, the War Department granted permission for the use of a part of the reservation for a course, but when hostilities were declared, the order was rescinded. Now, with peace again at hand, the university professors believe that the War Department will meet the request. As a consequence, the university authorities have petitioned for the necessary sanction.

Funds have been assured for the construction of the course and for the necessary paraphernalia. The links will be open to all the students. Grounds of the University of Utah adjoin the Ft. Douglas reservation.

CALIFORNIA GETS RACES
NEW YORK, New York.—The California Swimming Club of San Francisco, California, has been notified by the Amateur Athletic Union that the women's 220-yard indoor championship swim will be held there April 2, and that the men's junior 100-yard breast-stroke indoor title must be decided at the same club on May 4.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR BRENTFORD

West Ham Is Winner of Association Football Game in London Combination, 3 Goals to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Office

LONDON, England.—In an association football game with West Ham in the London Combination on Feb. 22, Brentford, the leaders of the competition, were beaten by 3 goals to 2, their fifth defeat of the season. Brentford paid the penalty usually paid by a club possessing star players in losing the services of Sergeant-Major Cook for the day, as well as of their left wing, Cook was playing for the English League against Scotland, his place in the Brentford team being taken by W. Pick. Though beaten, Brentford do not appear to be in any danger of losing their premier position in the competition as they still have a lead over the nearest club of five points.

At the moment the Combination table exhibits curious features. Chelsea fills the second position with a total of 31 points, and only one point behind come no less than four other clubs, the Arsenal, Fulham, West Ham, and Crystal Palace. With Queen's Park Rangers on the 29 mark, there are no fewer than six clubs within a couple of points of one another. Such a phenomenon lends interest to the competition as being all against a state of equilibrium as far as the middle of the table is concerned. Chelsea owe their position to an excellent rally in their game with Millwall, who were at one time two goals up, but finally lost by 3 goals to 2, combined with the defeat of the Arsenal, somewhat unexpectedly, at the hands of Queen's Park Rangers by 3 to 1. Fulham continue to delight their spectators with favorable results, and on Saturday continued their run of success with another win at the expense of Tottenham by 2 to 0. The latter had the services of their crack winger, F. Walden, but were apt to distribute much upon him and did not distribute the ball sufficiently. A score of four goals to one gave the Palace the victory against Clapton Orient on the Palace ground, this match concluding the London program.

Thanks to the successful defense of the Sheffield Wednesday Club against the Notts County team, and the drawn game which resulted, added to their own win against Sheffield United by 3 to 1, the Notts Forest team are now two points ahead of the nearest rival team. By dropping a point on Saturday Notts County have had to yield the second place to Birmingham who, having beaten Grimsby by 4 to 1, have now a slightly superior goal average. Leeds City, the champions of last season, are still plodding along, keeping their distance behind the leaders. They beat Bradford by 3 to 1 on Saturday at Bradford. The other Bradford team, from Valley Parade, drew with Huddersfield, 1 to 1. Leicester Fosse and Lincoln beat Hull and Rotherham by 3 to 2 and 2 to 0, while the biggest score of the season was obtained by Barnsley in beating Coventry by 6 goals to 2.

In Lancashire football Everton still hold the lead, and every team seems to strengthen their hold on the premier position. With an advantage of no less than nine points over Stoke, the second club, they are in a position that is considered practically impregnable. With a team weakened by the absence of three of their best players, they accounted for Bolton Wanderers on Saturday by 4 goals to 1. Gault scoring three times for the winners. The advantage of this victory was increased by Southport's win against Stoke by 2 to 0 on the Stoke ground. With a little more sting in the attack Liverpool might have placed themselves on a level with Stoke, but they were unable to do more than draw with Burnley, 1 to 1. There was some tall scoring at Oldham, Manchester and Burnley. On the Oldham ground Gee, the home forward, was not much troubled by the opposing defense, and put four goals on to his total. His side won by six clear goals. Six goals were scored on the Manchester City ground, of which only one fell to the visitors from Blackburn. Another six were shared by Burnley with Manchester United, the home club securing four. Rochdale were beaten by Preston North End 2 to 1, and the county program was concluded with a win for Blackpool over Stockport County by 2 to 1.

in Lancashire football Everton still hold the lead, and every match sees them strengthen their hold on the premier position. With an advantage of no less than nine points over Stoke, the second club, they are in a position that is considered practically impregnable. With a team weakened by the absence of three of their best players, they accounted for Bolton Wanderers on Saturday by 4 goals to 1. Gault scoring three times for the winners. The advantage of this victory was increased by Southport's win against Stoke by 2 to 0 on the Stoke ground. With a little more sting in the attack Liverpool might have placed themselves on a level with Stoke; but they were unable to do more than draw 1-1. The only other winners were some tall scorers at Oldham, Manchester and Burnley. On the Oldham ground Gee, the home forward, was not much troubled by the opposing defense, and put four goals on to his total. His side won by six clear goals. Six goals were scored on the Manchester City ground, of which only one fell to the visitors from Blackburn. Another six were shared by Burnley with Manchester United.

March 31, 1919. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. PEPPER, Treasurer.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS



Conrad and Masfield

When will publishers, editors and theatrical managers realize that nobody is deceived by superlatives? Such extravagances merely make the public mostly indifferent, occasionally angry. Some of my publishers persuade me to write the "jackets," a familiar name for the cover advertisements of new books. My praise of myself is naturally austere and temperate. Into my copy some of my publishers interject such words as "winning," "unparalleled," such phrases as "these choice cameos," "hard to beat except by the very greatest." Reading such things on the "jacket" upon the day of publication, I am outwardly very angry, and inwardly rather pleased; but I destroy the "jacket" before giving the book to anybody whose opinion I value. The writings of publishers, in praise of their own books, is of no value to anybody. Cruel to be kind reviews are the only reviews that help an author. They enrage his wife, but they curb his vanity.

These sentiments are due to the receipt of a copy of *Land and Water* from London (I mean the city on the Thames, not the one in Connecticut). Now why, I asked myself, should the publisher of *Land and Water* take the trouble to send a copy of his paper a journey of 3000 miles to a humble individual in New York? He cannot think that I want to read any more articles on the Great War, by Hilaire Belloc; he knows that I am not interested in fishing or flat-racing. No, the reason of his gift was obvious. On the cover is a flaming announcement of a new romance, called "The Rescue," by Joseph Conrad, the first installment of which appears in its pages. The announcement says, it does, that Joseph Conrad is the greatest living British novelist.

Thereupon I parked, or balked, or—The brothers de Goncourt or Flaubert would have spent an hour seeking to be just; but my meaning is clear. Naturally my mind flew to one Thomas Hardy, who lives at Max Gate, Dorchester, and who, besides being the greatest British living novelist, has also written the greatest epic-drama of our time, "The Dynasts," and whose sad and searching, human and haunting unmelodious poems are unclassifiable because they are unclassifiable. Closing my eyes, I recall an afternoon I spent with Thomas Hardy, at his house, Max Gate, Dorchester, when he told me that he would write no more novels; but he did not tell me that he was then in the throes of "The Dynasts." That great work deals with the Napoleonic fury and folly. Is he, I wonder, writing a "Dynasts" about the Great War fury and folly? Thomas Hardy is a most sympathetic companion, shy and inquisitive; his speech is a whisper, never a shout, and he is not hilarious.

Joseph Conrad is easier and virile, as prompt in speech as in action, which is what we might expect from a "Master in the Merchant Service" (see "Who's Who") who has spent many years of his life at sea. His literary style is as broad, deep and full as a rolling Atlantic breaker. He handles our sonorous and plangent English with the ease that a captain handles a ship, and yet he is not an Englishman. He is of Polish parentage; he tells how, on long voyages, he learnt the way to use words in the right way, in the great way, from studying the Bible and Shakespeare; and I can remember the time, not so many years ago, when he told me that he almost despaired of ever mastering the English tongue. He did it. There is a foreign inflexion in his speech, never in his prose. Milton might have envied the color of many of his words.

How well I remember the time when his short story, "Youth," first appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, about 1901. I read it on a long train journey, and then re-read it, because I was still far from my destination. When I had finished it, I said: "Amazing! This may be the best short story of the decade, certainly it is the finest statement in literature of the romantic impact of the East upon the West."

You perceive that I read and re-read "Youth" on a train journey; that is, I gave it my mind and my undivided attention. Perhaps, if I were to read a novel by Conrad in that way, say "Lord Jim" or "Typhoon," I should admire the innumerable paces as much as I admire "Youth"; but a bookman like myself has no time to read long novels carefully. Who has? And yet I feel that I ought to read Conrad carefully, as he is a writer's writer, as Maupassant was a painter's painter, and my young literary friends call him master. So, when Land and Water arrived with the first installment of "The Rescue," I said to myself: "Here is a chance, in the spring of 1919, to make up my mind about Joseph Conrad. I can read, and re-

read this installment of "The Rescue" in an hour or two, of my mind and my undivided attention."

That I did and spent an enjoyable and stimulating 60 minutes. Of course, I am aware that Conrad had nothing to do with the publishers' silly announcement on the "jacket." It would have been quite true, if the editor had simply called him: "The great English writer, Joseph Conrad." Those eleven columns of "The Rescue" are written in dignified, rhythmical and picturesque prose, so easy to read, so hard to write.

To produce such prose requires composure and concentration, and as for the architecture of the story, I find in it the same kind of method that Mr. Conrad employs in many other of his romances that I have read or skipped. He delights to take some vast, outlying immensity of ocean and sky with hints of land, where little cellular beings called men dwell. You must be patient while he is developing his immensity; then, you will view with relief the introduction, at first hardly more than ejaculations, of the little cellular beings called men into this expanse of immensity, but presently and gradually, the man or men become characterized swiftly and neatly. Follows more immensity, and the little men in the vastness begin to assume shape, form and disposition, and so on, and so on, until man takes his place in the Conradian immensity. And, by the time I have read to the end of the last column of "The Rescue," I am impatient for the next issue of Land and Water. Also, I have learnt why so many people like to read their fine fiction serially. It allows time for other duties and pleasures.

The Bible and Shakespeare may have molded Conrad's style, as his years at sea gave him knowledge of the ways of the ocean and the men who go down to it in great ships. Is it not wonderful that a Pole should be able thus to fuse manner and material and make romances in an alien tongue? This is a mystery of the craft—or of genius.

You cannot say that reading "The Tempest" gave Conrad his insight into the ways of seafarers; you cannot say that chancing upon a copy of Chaucer's "Parliament of Fowls," when he was working in 1896, as a hand in a carpet factory in Yonkers, put John Masfield in the way of writing "Salt Water Ballads" and "The Everlasting Mercy." Chaucer gave him the start, and then followed Shakespeare, Milton, Keats and Shelley. But these were but fuel. The fire was there. So with Conrad. The fire to write was smoldering within him in his Polish home, and the spark came, and the fuel came, as the wind comes, where it listeth.

GREAT SPEECHES OF A PREMIER

"France Facing Germany." By Georges Clemenceau. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

"France Facing Germany" is the title under which a series of speeches and articles, by Georges Clemenceau, upon the origin of the war and the progress of hostilities, have been brought together. This publication represents a very able translation of the original text, by Ernest Hunter Wright.

It is safe to forecast that this volume of selections from the great Premier's speeches and articles will long continue to be looked upon as a triumph of political and patriotic eloquence. A sincere patriot offers a pleasing spectacle in doing a statesman, but the adjective pleasing lacks in efficacy where the spectacle of the "Tiger of France" is concerned, as revealed in this volume of selections, the spectacle of one who combines sincere patriotism and diplomatic wisdom with the rhetorical might of a born orator.

Some of the speeches reproduced in this book date back as far as 1908. Already then Clemenceau was sounding the vigorous note of warning, imploring his countrymen to ruh their complacent or indifferent eyes and recognize German insolence, treachery and double-dealing for what it was. Especially in retrospect these speeches, these philippics inspired by the purest love of country, excite admiration for the unerring, one might well say prophetic, accuracy of the brain which conceived them. And, at the same time, one applauds the happy accident which made of this high-minded patriot one of the foremost orators of his time, as well.

Clemenceau had a grave and urgent message to impart to his countrymen; these speeches show that he also had the skill wherewith to drive that message home. They show that he knew his business; that none of the "tricks of his trade"—and what trade has more need of nimble artifice than that of a public speaker?—was hidden from him. They show him roaring like a lion, when the occasion demands it; they show him cooing like a dove; they even show him replying to the hiss of snakes with a hiss more cunning; they show him swaying the emotions of his audience, he they his brother-statesmen, he they crowds, gathered by the unveiling of a monument, with the perfect ease of a sleight-of-hand artist producing rabbits from a silk hat, and doing so with the loftiest of motives in mind.

These speeches were carefully translated into German and carefully read at Berlin, where they caused much hypocritical outcry. "You are our enemy!" whined the wolves in sheep's clothing. "You detest us!" "You gravely misjudge me," replied Clemenceau. "At most I have sometimes said, like Diogenes to Alexander, that you shut off part of my sun." One will find himself well rewarded for reading the utterances of this remarkable statesman, who consecrated all the magnificent power and energy of his pen to the task of preventing "them" from shutting off the entire sun.

PROFESSOR PALMER'S LECTURES ON POETRY

"Formative Types in English Poetry." By George Herbert Palmer. The Earl Lectures of 1917. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50 net.

In this carefully thought out, eminently readable volume Professor Palmer has chosen what seem to him the six outstanding types of English poetical writing, analyzed and compared them, and added just enough biographical material regarding the individual poets to make for an intelligent reading. It is a book of interest alike to the advanced student and to the beginner. In summarizing periods of English thought and history the author shows scholarship of the highest order. The introduction, with its discussion of the various elements of poetry—stress, feet, line, stanza, vowel-color, etc.—what the author has called "the anatomy of verse," would be of great value to anyone to whom these distinctions are not clear.

Chaucer, representing the first great type, is a realist, his aim is "pure representation"—"the observational type." In contrast with him is Spenser, who is an idealist. He conceives of verse as a "refuge from reality" and uses meter and the music of words to lull the reader away from everyday affairs into the clouds. A sharp reaction from this type of poetry comes with the "metaphysical" poets who, as the author says, do not come by accident, but "sum up in artistic form the questioning tendencies of their time." George Herbert is taken to represent this school; his work is "a poetry of the inner life, veracious, intellectual, individualistic, energetic." This type finds its material within the poet himself; it brings in a new attitude toward the intellect. Spenser had avoided thinking by the soporific music of his verse, but the metaphysical poets force it from their readers by means of quips and conceits, using rugged and jarring verse forms and strange meters.

The first English poet to make of poetry a profession and devote all his time to it, is Pope. He stands for correctness and classical propriety—reason with a social adjustment—and on the technical side, for the development of the couplet. With Wordsworth the office of the poet is devoted to that of an apostle delivering a message to his age. In Wordsworth's case this mission was to "bring mankind joy and freedom by the purification of the common emotions." On the technical side again, there is the modification of poetic diction to conform with ordinary speech.

Tennyson's influence is seen to be chiefly technical; he reconstituted the technique of English verse and trained the ear of England to new rhythms. He also "marks an advance of the naturalistic movement toward the depicting of individual character."

With Browning this last tendency is in full swing; he marks the beginning of the great flood of naturalism. For the first time the poet pictures individual character in its entirety, making us "feel the complex and unstable unity of an individual." Previously we had had only parts of individuals. The metaphysical poets had shown largely the peculiarities of their own genius. Chaucer, Spenser, and Wordsworth had painted only types, and these often only in the vaguest outline. Pope had drawn only the social side of man and man in a very narrow circle. Browning aims at a photographic representation of individuals of all sorts—good and bad—and does not attempt to disguise the mixed veins of good and evil he finds in us.

The introduction is interesting in its combination of several usually conflicting points of view regarding the essence of poetry. The author admits that poetry is something larger than mere verse; that it is not concerned primarily with facts, and does not exist for utilitarian purposes. Its sole excuse is the production of beauty. In spite of this apparent denial of any ethical value in poetry he says that the ultimate purpose and influence of poetry is to furnish "an escape from our own limitations." This is not far removed from Aristotle's theory of "purgation." At the same time he argues that the proper and sole subject matter of poetry is the emotional life of the individual poet; that poetry "is a fragment of reality seen through a temperament." How this could bring about an escape from our own limitations it would be interesting to know. This theory in turn implies that the writing of poetry is simply a spontaneous overflow of individual genius, yet Professor Palmer holds quite the opposite view for he says that "poetry is not a casual and spontaneous affair. It involves criticism and control—a definite plan of attack on another's mind."

BOHEMIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

"Independent Bohemia." By Vladimir Nosek. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.50 net.

As secretary to the Tzecho-Slovak legation in London, Mr. Vladimir Nosek is in a position to give an authoritative account of the Tzecho-Slovak struggle for liberty. Since he took up his pen to sketch this people's movement toward independence many and important changes have taken place in the international position, but though he writes of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as still in existence, the underlying factors of the situation remain unchanged, and the import of his story is not affected by the changes which have occurred, and which for the most part were foreseen.

A brief sketch of the growth of the Hapsburg Empire is followed by an instructive study of the foreign policy of the Central Powers during the past century, in which Mr. Nosek reminds his readers that 19 years ago Dr. Kraus had foreseen the trend of this

policy. Writing in the *Revue de Paris* he stated, "The Austrian Germans wish to see Austria subordinated to German policy, and with the help of a subordinated Austria the sphere of German political and economic activity would extend from Hamburg to Asia Minor." Mr. Nosek justifiably considers it superfluous to offer proofs that the war was "deliberately planned and provoked by the governments of Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest," and shows that for the past 70 years the ideal of Tzecho policy has been the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia and the complete independence of the Tzecho-Slovaks. The gulf which continuous and harsh misrule has created between them and the Hapsburgs is too wide, he considers, to be bridged over. Although they were powerless to revolt against the strangling tyranny to which they were subjected, they have persistently striven to paralyze Austria's power, and when the opportunity offered itself they were



From an illustration in "A History of Everyday Things in England," by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. (London: Batsford, Ltd.)

A house of the reign of Edward IV

only too ready to render assistance to the Allies, first by refusing to fight for Austria, and then by actively assisting the Allies, although greatly handicapped in their efforts.

The story of how the recognition by the Allies of the Tzecho-Slovak Army was followed by that of the National Council is clearly traced, and Mr. Nosek makes it quite clear what the real issue at stake has been. "From the international point of view," he writes, "Bohemia will form the very center of the anti-German barrier, and with the assistance of a new Poland in the North, and Italy, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania in the South, she will successfully prevent German penetration to the East, Near East, and the Adriatic."

In an appendix some recent documents are given, among them the Tzecho-Slovak Resolution of Sept. 29, 1918, which was suppressed by the Austrian censor, and the Tzecho-Slovak Declaration of Independence.

LITERARY NOTES

According to the Publishers Circular, 415 fewer books were published last year than in 1917. The chief decrease was in fiction, in which department there was a decrease of 523 volumes. Poetry, on the other hand, claimed an increase of 98 volumes, which tends to show that the demand has done more than keep steady, and that books upon sociology should show an increase (112) in no way remarkable. If shortage of materials and labor is taken into consideration, the output of 7714 volumes during the year 1918 is evidence that the publishing trade has fared well.

The title of Kipling's volume of war verse which Doubleday, Page & Co. brings out this spring is, "The Years Between" and not "Gethsemane," as prematurely announced. It includes "France" and some pieces hitherto unpublished.

Mrs. Humphry Ward writes an introduction for "Charlotte Brontë, a Centenary Memorial," an account of the celebration held by the Brontë Society of England last year, which E. P. Dutton & Co. bring out. The addresses delivered are included in full form.

Mr. John Lane is adding "The Amethyst Ring," translated by Miss B. Drillion, to the English edition of Anatole France's works which was originally edited by Frederic Chapman.

The Clarendon Press announces for publication in the spring, Dr. Vincent Smith's "Oxford History of India" from the earliest times to the Durbar of 1911.

Eleventh in a continuous series, which with the exception of those for 1909, 1910, 1911, have been independent volumes, the new bibliography, "Writings on American History, 1916," compiled by Grace Gardner Griffith (Yale University Press, New Haven), includes all books and articles which contain historical information of value regarding the United States and British North America. Also all writings published in the United States or Europe relating to the history of the Pacific islands and regions south of the continental United States; leaving the product of the countries of South America, except as relating to the United States, to their own bibliographers. It is typically and alphabetically arranged, and fully indexed.

"Mid-Victorian Memories" is the title of the volume of reminiscences which Miss Betham-Edwards has entrusted to Mr. Murray for publication, and which will be issued in the spring. The volume includes recollections of numerous celebrities, including George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, and Coventry Patmore.

THE BACKGROUND OF ENGLISH HISTORY

"A History of Everyday Things in England." Written and illustrated by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. Part I. 1066-1199. London: Batsford, Ltd. 8s. 6d. net.

It is certainly true that in most, if not all, histories written for boys and girls of public school age, the side-shows or general surroundings of the nation's story play a comparatively insignificant part. The result is that many children leave school with a very hazy idea of the general life of the people throughout the passing ages. They are only too apt to imagine that the men who wore chain armor or wielded a bow and arrow were quite different beings from the men who now man tanks, overseas human nature, whatever its outward appearance



From an illustration in "A History of Everyday Things in England," by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. (London: Batsford, Ltd.)

The rise of a famous magazine

may be, is the same today as in the days of Crécy or Agincourt. Realizing this fact, the authors' aim has been to draw a picture of bygone times, with a background which will make it more real, and to describe the everyday life of the people, during the different periods of history, in such a setting that the historical evolution will be more readily grasped. They have adopted one excellent idea in presenting a chart, at the beginning of each chapter, with a view to linking up the work of the period with the people who executed it. These charts might advantageously be amplified; in some cases, the information is decidedly inadequate. Thus, in the reign of Henry II, noted for its legal and administrative expansion, no mention is made of the incidence of seutage other than of the incidence of seutage of his reign. In other reigns, the inclusion of more events, affecting the social and political welfare of the people, would have been preferable to that of the conventional battles and sieges.

But the idea is excellent. Some of the actual everyday things of medieval times remain to us, enabling us the more readily to reconstruct the past in imagination; and, when a revival of some of the usages of the Middle Ages is being contemplated, anything which recalls to mind a concrete picture of the arts and crafts which held so conspicuous a place in the activities of the community must be useful. Whatever assists in stimulating appreciation for the beauty and usefulness of many of the productions of craftsmen, before the advent of machinery, will be beneficial when the need is so great for constructive talent, to make fullest use of the opportunities for reconstruction which are opening out for all the world.

This volume, which carries the sketch down to the end of the fifteenth century, and is to be followed by one dealing with the next three centuries, does not profess to enter into the subject in detail; but it offers a foundation upon which the intelligent reader can build a superstructure of his own, broadening the series of parallels provided by the authors, who have contributed to the attractiveness of the work by numerous line drawings and plans, and by colored plates of the costumes typical of the beginning, middle, and end of each century.

Viscount Bryce's "War-Time Essays" by James Bryce (Viscount Bryce). London: Macmillan & Co. 6s. net.

The chief interest in these essays attaches to the last two, "The Principle of Nationality and Its Application," and "A League of Nations to Preserve Peace," which are now printed for the first time.

In a brief essay it is not possible to do more than examine the broader issues of what is termed nationality and set out succinctly the functions of a League of Nations and the methods by which such a league might discharge them, but Lord Bryce deals lucidly with, if he adds little new to, all that

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has been written for or against the proposal of a league.

It was an inevitable result of the French Revolution that the idea of nationalism should fructify. Up to that time the peoples of every country in Europe had been the pawns of their rulers, and it was impossible for them to realize themselves as nations. It was expected and hoped by many that the new political unity which seemed destined to arise amongst those who were already united in language and literature, traditions and ideas, would relieve the world from the selfish aggressiveness of absolute monarchy or autocracy.

Time has shown that the spirit of nationality, wholesome and legitimate though it may be, has its dangers; that national self-consciousness is not necessarily more free from aggressiveness, especially when the symbols of its power are vested in an autocracy, because the outward form of the régime has been displaced by an apparently democratic one. Nationalism, like other human expressions, has its limitations, and nations, like individuals, are not immune, even when the form of their government is apparently democratic, from aggressiveness and an overweening desire to attain greatness at the expense of their neighbors; and nationalism will prove no panacea until it is based upon a fuller sense of the unity of men's interests.

Even in the days of Constantine there were idealists who were honestly convinced that wars would cease with the progress of Christianity, and centuries later when Christendom had shown itself an eager exponent of the doctrine of war there remained sanguine believers that strife between Christian states as such would be impossible. Yet popes vied with emperors in fomenting and joining in warfare. Until mankind is ready to restrain its selfish tendencies, and nations as well as individuals are ready "to respect the rights of others equally with their own," some method of practical utility is needed to secure peace between nations. The lamentable failure of the idea of a League of Nations inaugurated after the downfall of Napoleon is sometimes quoted as an argument against the revival of such an idea; but it must not be forgotten that that league was one of limited extent, and suspect from the first, and Lord Bryce is justified in his view that more solid grounds exist today for hopes, though not for certainty, that it will be possible to establish law and order in the intercourse between nation and nation by steps similar to those employed for their establishment within individual states. The apparent magnitude of the evil which confronts mankind not only justifies, but demands courageous and honest efforts.

THE RISE OF A FAMOUS MAGAZINE

"The Atlantic Monthly and Its Makers." By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$1 net.

"The Atlantic was, first of all, to be entertaining," we learn in this new book that traces so pleasantly the rise of the magazine, from its first number in November, 1857. Political articles, non-partisan and "advanced," were also to be a part of the integral scheme. Mainly at dinner parties were policies decided upon which, for those days, proved momentous, in magazine publishing. As depicted in this volume, the human side of these men who sat round those tables stands out.

No better story to illustrate this quality can be chosen than one concerning Lowell, the first editor, although we must view it from the standpoint of the public rather than that of an author. His hat, in which he stored unread manuscripts, blew off one morning into the Charles River. A boatman recovered the hat, but the contributions were lost. Lowell later exclaimed: "If they had been accepted articles, it wouldn't have been quite so bad; for we might with some grace ask the writers for fresh copies. But how can you tell a self-respecting contributor that his manuscript has been not only rejected, but sent to a watery grave?"

Tribulations, if one may believe Mr. Howe, were inconsiderable in the history of the monthly. One notable editor succeeded another, all of whom are drawn amply or discreetly. But the illustrations inserted add nothing to the attractiveness of the pages. All in all, however, a praiseworthy little book, given to much praise.

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THE LIVING LIBRARY

The Italian Bettinelli, in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, wrote, "Let a new city be made, whose streets, squares, and houses shall contain only books. Let the man who wishes to study go and live there as long as may be need; for otherwise printed matter will soon leave no place for the food of the inhabitants of our towns."

If Bettinelli was moved to make this prediction in 1758, there is every reason to believe that he would feel that the intervening years had justified, rather than disproved, his contention. The increasing facility with which books may be produced has proved an incentive to writers upon every conceivable subject, with the result that the same ideas are repeated over and over again, and that much is given permanently in book form which is not entitled to that dignity. Add to this the inevitable cancellation of numberless works of science, valueless because of later discoveries, and we have stated a condition which every library finds it difficult to face.

If a public library fails to contain a copy of every book called for by prospective borrowers, it is considered as negligent in the exercise of its function by those who are unable to secure the books desired. Yet even with the expansions which the libraries are forced continually to make, the limitations of space necessitate careful discrimination in adding to its collections. Where the average library fails is more in the retention of certain volumes, which have passed their usefulness, than in exercising restraint in making acquisitions.

The librarian of a famous Italian library, who visited the writer some years ago, expressed his surprise and horror at the nature and number of new titles which were being added to our public libraries. He said in substance: "By welcoming everything, without discrimination, the modern library has lost its ancient and true character. No longer can we inscribe over its entrance the ancient motto 'Medicina delle anime'; few, indeed, of the books would have any salutary influence on body or on mind. Now that the conception of book and of library has been so enormously expanded, now that the library has become the city of paper, however printed, and of any other material fitted to receive the graphic representation of human thought, it will become more and more necessary to classify the enormous amount of material, to separate it into various categories. The laws of demography, whatever they may be, must be extended also to books."

The value of a library is not measured by the total number of volumes which it contains. The living library is that in which the reader will find every worthwhile book, the shelving of which would not require excessive space. The problem, of course, is in finding a committee competent to say which books are worth while and which are not. In calling attention to the ideal, we are not blind to the difficulties of its accomplishment; but it is not too much to suggest that every library which respects itself shall approach the ideal as closely as possible, by eliminating those volumes which come within the Italian librarian's category of condensation, and replace them with those books which are worthy to be preserved, yet which are not already included in its collections.

The whole national parks system of the United States finds treatment in "Seeing the National Parks," by Robert Sterling Yard, chief of the educational division of the National Parks Service, published by Scribner. What a pity that a title could not have been found which would have been less reminiscent of a megaphone tour about New York or Boston.

BOOKS TO READ

"A miracle of condensed scholarship."—N. Y. Sun.

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THE HOME FORUM

Thomas Carlyle to His Sister

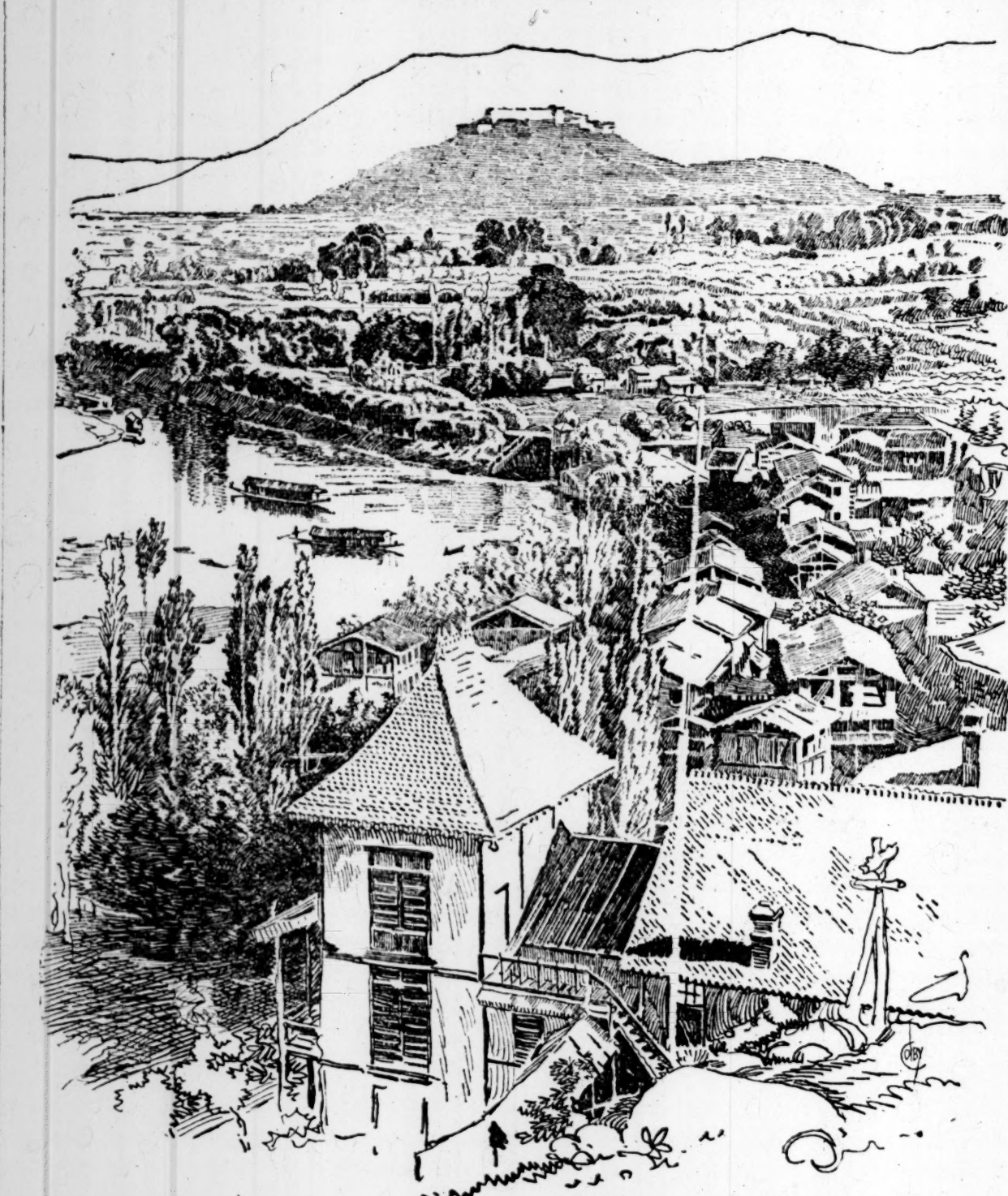
5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London.
July 6, 1834.

My dear Jean—Your Letter, which was the first I had received from any of my Friends in Scotland, proved one of the warmest I ever got. The Postman's two knocks (for all Postmen give two smart thumps which are known here and elsewhere as the "Postman's knock") brought me it and the newspaper, and delivered me from a multitude of vague imaginations. Newspapers indeed had come the week before, and persuaded me that nothing material was wrong; however, it was still the best that could happen to have it all confirmed in black-on-white. Tell James that in spite of his critical penetration, the Letter "could go," and did go, and was welcomed as few are.

Whatever you may think, it is not a "ten minutes' matter" with me, the filling of a frank that will carry an ounce of thin writing paper: it is a decided business, which breaks the head of a Day for me; which breakage, however, I am generally well disposed to execute.

Do you also take a large, even a long-shaped sheet, a clear pointed pen, and in the smallest hand you can master, repay it me. By no means must I want Dumfriesshire news, especially about my Mother. The tax-loaded Post Office is still the most invaluable of Establishments; and the ancient men, that invented writing, and made the voice of man triumphant over Space and Time, were deservedly accounted next to gods.

As you have doubtless seen or will see the copious despatches I have sent to Annandale about our Household Establishment, wherein nothing from the very watering-pan and marigold flowers upwards is forgotten, I need not dilate farther on that topic. We have at length all but got the last struggle of the upholsterer squadron handsomely conducted out of doors, with far less damage than might have been apprehended; and sit quietly in a Dwelling-place really much beyond what could have been anticipated; where, if Providence but grant us grace not to be wanting to ourselves, the rest may pass quite uncriticized. We have not yet ceased to admire the union of quietness and freshness of air, and the outlook into green trees (Plum trees, walnuts, even mulberries, they say), with the close neighborhood of the noisiest Babylon that ever raged and fumed (with coal smoke) on the face of this Planet. I can alternate between the one and the other in half an hour! The London streets themselves are quite a peculiar object, and I dare say of almost inexhaustible significance. There is such a torrent of vehicles and faces: the slow-rolling, all-defying waggons, like a mountain



Srinagar and the old fort, Cashmere

in motion, the dejected Hackney-Coach, that "has seen better days," but goes along as with a tough uncomplaining patience, the gay equipage with its light bounding air, the flunkies of color hanging behind it; the distracted cab (a thing like a cradle set afloat on its foot-end, where you sit open in front but free from rain), which always some blackguard drives with the fury of Jehu; the huge omnibus (a pointed Corn-Kist, of twenty feet long, set on four wheels; no, it cannot be twenty feet!) which runs along all streets from all points of the compass, as a sixpenny or shilling stage-coach, towards "The Bank" (of England); Butchers' and Brewers' and Bakers' Drays; all these, with wheelbarrows, trucks (hurlies), dogcarts, and a nameless flood of other small trash, hold on unweariedly their ever-vexed chaotic way. And then of foot-passengers: From the King to the Beggar; all in haste, all with a look of care and endeavor; and as if there were really "Devil a thing but one man oppressing another." To wander along and read all this; it is reading one of the strangest everlasting Newspaper Columns the eye ever opened on: a Newspaper Column of Living Letters (as I often say), that was printed in ETERNITY, and is here published only for a little while in TIME, and will soon be recalled—taken out of circulation again.

For the rest, we live exceedingly happy here; as yet visited by few, and happily by almost none that is not worth being visited by. At any time, in half an hour, I can have company enough of the sort going; and scarcely above once or twice in the week is my day taken from me by any intrusion. I am getting rather stiffly to work again; and once well at work can defy the whole Powers of Darkness, and say in my heart (as Tom Ker the mason did to Denbie and "the Marquis" or some Military minion of his): "Ye will go your length, gentlemen; my name's Tom Ker." By and by, if all go right, you shall see some book of mine with my name (not of "Tom Ker") on it, and the best I can do. Pray that it be honestly done, let its reception be what it will.

Of "amusements," beyond mere strolling, I take little thought. By acquaintance with newspaper people (such as Hunt) I fancy we might procure free admission to the Theaters, even to the Opera, almost every night; but alas! what would it avail? I actually went, one idle night before Jane came, to Covent Garden; found it a very mystery of stupidity and abomination; and so thenceforth I came away long before the end, and declare that the dullerest sermon I ever heard was cheery in comparison.

This is a far larger Letter than yours, Dame; and deserves two in return for it; think of that, and of what you are to do in consequence. And so farewell, my dear Sister. Be true and loving!—Ever your affectionate

High Tides

Were not the high tides sweet!
The sails upon the stream—
The billows bounding beat,
The sea-gulls scream
And swing,
—William Stanley Braithwaite.

Hail to the city from whose bowers—
The glowing paradise of flowers!—
Soft zephyrs waft the rose's breath.
By moonlight night and blushing morn,
Even to the ruby, hid beneath
The golden hills of Badakhshan!
Whose gale with perfume-laden wing,
O'er Arab deserts hovering,
A tint as radiant can bestow
As beams that in the emerald glow.

Upon thy mountains fresh and green
The velvet turf is scarcely seen.
So close the jasmies twine around,
And strew with star-like flowers, the
ground.

The ruddy glow of sunset lies
Within thy rich pomegranate's eyes;
And flashing midst the tulip beds,
A blaze of glory round them sheds.

Tell me what land can boast such
treasures?
Is aught so fair, is aught so dear?
Hail! Paradise of endless pleasures!
Hail! beautiful, beloved Cashmere!
—From Togray's "The Vale of Cashmere" (tr. by L. S. Costello).

The Minister's Wood-Spell

"What is a wood-spell?" you say. Well, the pastor was settled on the understanding of receiving two hundred dollars a year and his wood; and there was a certain day set apart in the winter, generally in the time of the best sleighing, when every parishioner brought the minister a sled-load of wood; and thus, in the course of time, built him up a mighty wood-pile. It was one of the great seasons of preparation in the minister's family, and Tina, Harry, and I had been busy for two or three days beforehand, in helping Esther create the wood-spell cake, which was to be made in quantities large enough to give ample slices to every parishioner. Two days beforehand, the fire was besieged with a row of earthen pots, in which the spicy compound was rising to the necessary lightness, and Harry and I split incredible amounts of oven-wood, and in the evening we sat together stoning raisins round the great kitchen fire, with Mr. Avery in the midst of us, telling us stories and arguing with us, and entering into the hilarity of the thing like a boy. The cake came out victorious, and we all claimed the merit of it; and a mighty cheese was bought, and every shelf of the closet, and all the drawers of the kitchen, were crowded with the abundance.

We had a jewel of a morning, one of those sharp, clear, sunny winter days, when the sleds squeak over the flinty snow, and the little icicles tingle along on the glittering crust as they fall from the trees, and the breath of the slow-pacing oxen steams up like a rosy cloud in the morning sun, and then falls back in little icicles on every hair. We were all astir early. There was a holiday in the academy. Mr. Rossiter had been invited over to the minister's to chat and tell stories to the farmers, and give them high entertainment. Miss Minerva Randall, more withered and wild in her attire than usual, but eminently serviceable, stood prepared to cut cake and cheese without end, and dispense it with wholesome nods and messages of comfort.

Mr. Avery had recently preached a highly popular sermon on agriculture,

in which he set forth the dignity of the farmer's life, from the text, "The king himself is served by the field"; and there had been a rustle of professional enthusiasm in all the mountain farms around, and it was resolved, by a sort of general consent, that the minister's wood-pile this year should be of the best; none of your make-shifts, and snapping chestnut logs, most noisy, and destructive to good-wives' aprons. Good straight shag-bark-hickory was voted none too good. Also the ax was lifted up on many a proud oak and beech and maple.

What an idea of riches in those glorious woodland regions! We read legends of millionaires who fed their fires with cinnamon and rolled up thousand-dollar bills into lamp-lighters, in wantonness of profusion. But what was that to the prodigality which fed our great roaring winter fires on the thousand-leaved oaks, whose conception had been ages ago,—who were children of the light and of the day,—every fragment and fiber of them made of most celestial influences, of sunshine and raindrops, and night-dews and clouds, slowly working for centuries until they had wrought the wondrous shape into a gigantic miracle of beauty? And then, snuffing old Heber Atwood, with his two hard-fisted boys, cut one down in a forenoon and made logs of it for the minister's wood-pile. If this isn't making light of serious things, we don't know what is.

To tell the truth, very little of such sentiment was in Mr. Avery's mind or in any of ours. We lived in a woodland region, and we were blasé with the glory of trees. We did admire the splendid elms that hung their cathedral arches over the one central street of Clondland Village, and on this particular morning they were all adorned like Aladdin's palace, hanging with emeralds and rubies and crystals, flashing and glittering and dapping in the sunlight. And when the first sled came squeaking up the village street, we boys clapped our hands and shouted, "Hurrah for old Heber!" as his load of magnificent oak, well-bearded with gray moss, came scrunching into the yard. Esther began cutting the first loaf of cake, and Mr. Rossiter walked out and cracked a joke on Heber's shoulder, whereas all the cast-iron lineaments of his hard features relaxed. Heber had not the remotest idea at this moment that he was to be branded as a time-murderer. On the contrary, if there was anything for which he valued himself, and with which his heart was at this moment swelling with victorious pride, it was his power of cutting down trees. Man he regarded in a physical point of view as principally made to cut down trees, and trees as the natural enemies of man. When he stood under a magnificent oak, and heard the airy rustle of its thousand leaves, to his ear it was always a rustle of defiance, as if the old oak had challenged him to single combat; and Heber would feel of his ax and say, "Next winter, old boy, we'll see,—we'll see!" And at this moment he and his two tall, slab-sided, big-handed boys came into the kitchen with an uplified air, in which triumph was but just repressed by suitable modesty. They came prepared to be complimented, and they were complimented accordingly.

"Well, Mr. Atwood," said the minister, "you must have had pretty hard work on that load; that's no ordinary oak; it took strong hands to roll those logs, and yet I don't see but two of your boys. Where are they all now?" "Scattered, scattered!" said Heber. "Yes, they're scattered," he said. "We're pretty lonesome now 't our house. Nobody there but Pars, Dass, Dill, Noah, and Liakim. I sees to Noah and Liakim this mornin'. 'Ef we had all our boys to hum, we sh'd haf to take up two loads to the minister, sartin, to make it fair on the wood-spell cake."

"Where are your boys now?" said Mr. Avery. "I haven't seen them at meeting now for a good while."

"Wal, Sol and Tim's gone up to Umbagog, lumberin'; and Tite, he's sailed to the West Indies for molasses; and Pete, he's gone to the West. Folks begins to talk now 'bout that 'ere Western kentry, and so Pete, he must go to Buffalo, and see the great West. He's writ back about Niagara Falls. His letters is most amazin'."

"Dear me!" said Tina. "Haden't you any daughters?"

"Gals?" said Heber reflectively. "Bless you, yis. There's been a gal or two in between, here an' there. . . . There's plenty of women-folks 't our house."

"Why?" said Tina, with a toss of her pretty head, "you don't seem to think much of women."

"Good in their way," said Heber, shaking his head. And now the loads began coming thick and fast. Sometimes two and three, and sometimes four and five, came striding along, one after another, in unbroken procession. For every one Mr. Avery had an appreciative word. Its especial points were noticed and commended, and the farmers themselves, shrewdest observers, looked at every load and gave it their verdict. By and by the kitchen was full of a merry, chatting circle, and Mr. Rossiter and Mr. Avery were telling their best stories, and roars of laughter came from the house.

By afternoon the minister's wood-pile was enormous. It stretched beyond anything before seen in Clondland; it exceeded all the legends of neighboring wood-piles and wood-spells related by deacons and lay delegates in the late Consecration. And truly, among things picturesque and graceful, among childish remembrances, dear and cheerful, there is nothing that more speaks to my memory than the dear, good old mossy wood-pile. Harry, Tina, Esther, and I ran up and down and in and about the piles of wood that evening with a joyous satisfaction. How fresh and spicy and woody it smelt! I can smell now the fragrance of the hickory, whose clear, oily bark in burning cast forth perfume quite equal to cinnamon. And there was the fragrant black birch, sought and prized by us all for the high-flavored bark on the smaller limbs, which was a favorite species of confectionery to us. There were also the logs of white birch, gleaming up in their purity, from which we made sheets of woodland parchment.

It is recorded of one man who stands in a high position at Washington, that all his earlier writing-lessons were performed upon leaves of the white birch bark, the only paper used in the family. Then there were massive trunks of oak, veritable worlds of mossy vegetation in themselves, with tufts of green velvet nestled away in their bark, and sheets of greenness carpeting their sides, and little white, hoary trees of moss, with little white, hoary apples upon them, like miniature orchards.

The sun was going down. The sleds had ceased to come, the riches of our woodland treasures were all in; the whole air was full of the robbing snow-colored light that turned all the snow-covered landscape to brightness. All around us not a fence to be seen—nothing but waving hollows of spotless snow, glowing with rosy radiance, and fading away in purple and lilac shadows; and the stars began to twinkle, one after another, keen and clear through the frosty air, as we all sat together in triumph on the highest perch of the wood-pile.—Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Oldtown Folks."

A Tune

Music never grows old. What was familiar yesterday, like the song of the lark, is the same today, tomorrow. Whistled in the field, hummed in the workshop, rippling from the guitar, leaping from the keys of the piano, heard from year to year until every note wakens some memory, who can follow the course or measure the influence of one single, simple tune. . . . No corner of the world where it may not go and make its influence felt. The little black-eyed troubadour plays it to the throng passing along the city streets. It is sung by the boatman on the Mississippi and the miner in the mountain gorges of the West, and away on the banks of the Seine, the Rhine, and the Arno, it floats, doubly welcome and dearer than ever to the wanderer.—Charles E. Searle.

March

Blossom on the plum.
Wild wind and merry;
Leaves upon the cherry,
And one swallow come.

Red windy dawn,
Swift rain and sunny;
Wild bees seeking honey,
Crocus on the lawn,
Blossom on the plum.

Grass begins to grow.
Dandelions come;
Snowdrops haste to go.
After last month's snow;
Rough winds beat and blow,
Blossom on the plum.
—Norah Hopper.

The Wise Workman

The wise workman will not regret the poverty or solitude which brought out his working talents.—Emerson.

"From Sense to Soul"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fifteenth chapter of Luke there is set down one of the most perfectly expressed of all the parables of Christ Jesus, that of the prodigal son. But apart from the literary beauty of the story, it has a significance and a value which are altogether metaphysical. It is a brief tale, depicting the degrading effects of sensuality in the case of a younger son, and of envy in the case of an elder brother; and, thereafter, the destruction of false material sense as the prodigal, startled by the misery into which he had fallen and drawn by the irresistible attraction of his father's love, begins to retrace his steps back to the home he had left in his willfulness. "I will arise," he said, "and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants." And after the return came the father's declaration: "For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found."

The parable describes what actually goes on in the human consciousness every time it obeys the suggestions of material sense; for a man is in "a far country" when he believes in the reality of pleasure or pain in matter, a position in which human beings are constantly liable to find themselves unless, having been awakened to the facts of man's real being, they are continually on the watch. Education, whether in the home, the school, or the college, is admittedly largely along purely material lines; the infant, the youth, the man are having it drilled into them that the material senses are to be trusted. The result is that human existence either becomes, as in some cases, a butterfly existence, or degenerates, as in other instances, into a downward rush into the miserable and degrading. With striking accuracy, on page 95 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy states the position to be the sleep or dream of material sense: "Lulled by stupefying illusions, the world is asleep in the cradle of infancy, dreaming away the hours. Material sense does not unfold the facts of existence; but spiritual sense lifts human consciousness into eternal Truth."

In studying the parable of the prodigal, one can see that, even while the boy was away from home, there steadily continued to burn his father's love for him. This surely typifies the universal love of God. God is Love, a fact which is one of the greatest spiritual facts to which the world is continually awakening. Sleep is a dream arising from the belief that life and intelligence are in matter. And sleep may be as deep during the so-called "waking hours" of human existence, as when to human consciousness a person lies in unconsciousness. For to think materially is to be asleep. And it will only be when the illusion of material sense has been totally overcome by spiritual understanding, and thinking from a purely spiritual basis has become the one and only practice, that it will be possible to say that sleep, or the waking dream, has been finally overcome. Meantime the world of men groans beneath the burden of its material beliefs.

Human suffering is a mystery to many. To explain it, how often have not men blasphemed the Almighty? They have gone the length sometimes of saying that God causes suffering and that it is part of His great purpose in creation, entirely forgetful of the truth that God is Love. How could infinite Love possibly cause suffering? Christian Science explains that suffering is always the result of erroneous thinking from a material basis. Assume for a moment that the whole world understood as clearly as it understands twice three to be six, that since God is infinite Love, good exists everywhere as the only real power and without any real antagonizing agency. What would happen? All strife would cease; all the tumult of fierce material antagonism would pass away; men would offer to their fellow-men the hand of good-will, and the gentleness of loving-kindness would pervade all human relationships. But until that time these words will remain true: "The pains of sense are salutary, if they wrench away false pleasurable beliefs and transplant the affections from sense to Soul, where the creations of God are good, 'rejoicing the heart.'" (Science and Health, pp. 265-266.)

In considering the parable of the prodigal son attention is often devoted almost entirely to the younger son; but a great lesson is conveyed by what is told about the elder brother. When the boy came back, his brother, who "was in the field," refused to enter the house to welcome him. When he heard the sounds of rejoicing, the narrative says, "he was angry, and would not go in." There a picture is presented of the envious human mind. In its selfishness it thought it was going to be deprived of something real and did not feel inclined to be gracious, whereas a great revelation of good had been made in the household, which it was within its reach to share and enjoy. The elder brother was miserable because he was still in the far country of material sense, unable to grasp the meaning of the miracle of spiritual healing that was so obvious to his father's spiritualized consciousness. He did not discern the purport of the resurrection that had taken place. As the father expressed it: "For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." The lust of matter and the envy of

position are two of the besetting sins of mankind. Peace, which is the result of a better understanding of divine Principle, is opening her wings and spreading them today over all the world. But this spiritual understanding must go on increasing, for not otherwise will it be possible finally to destroy the human mind's false belief in the reality of material sense, which is at once the lust of matter and the envy of position. So long as it is believed that matter is real, so long, that is, as mankind fails to know the allness of Spirit, just so long will humanity continue to fight about scraps of land and squabble over wastes of water. The primary question for the individuals of all races is, How can I escape "from sense to Soul"? To that question Christian Science gives the answer. And the solution is crystallized in Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 403: "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being."

A Song

A song of my heart, as the sun peered
o'er the sea,
Was born at morning to me:
And out of my treasure-house it chose
A melody, that arose

Of all fair sounds that I love, remember
together
In one, and I knew not whether
From waves of rustling wheat it was,
Recoveringly that pass:

Or a hum of bees in the queenly robes
of the limes:
Or a descent in pairing time
Of warbling birds; or watery bells
Of rivulets in the hills:

Or whether on blazing downs a high
lark's hymn
Alone in the azure dim:
Or a sough of pines, when the mid-
night wind wold
Is solitary and cold:

Or a lapping river-ripple all day chiding
The bow of my wherry gliding
Down Thames, between his flowery
shores
Reechoing to the oars: . . .

Or a homely prattle of children's
voices gay
Among garden joys at play:
Or a sundown chanting of solemn
rooks:
Or memory of my books,

Which hold the words that poets in
many a tongue
To the irksome world have sung. . . .
—Robert Bridges.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 26, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mr. Balfour on Zionism

THE able statement made by Mr. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the question of Zionism, in the course of an introduction which he has written to Mr. Hahum Sokolow's "History of Zionism," will be read with something more than interest by all who desire to see the establishment of every wise step toward a settlement of the Jewish question. Mr. Balfour, in company with all those who have really studied the issue, is very far from declaring that Zionism will settle the Jewish question, but he is quite confident that it will tend to promote that mutual sympathy and comprehension which, as he justly insists, is the only sure basis of toleration.

There is no doubt, of course, of Mr. Balfour's sympathy for the movement. It was he who, shortly before General Allenby and his forces entered Jerusalem, issued that famous statement on behalf of the British Government which Zionists everywhere regard as a kind of charter, in which the British Foreign Minister declared that the government "favored the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." Mr. Balfour does not close his eyes to difficulties. "Doubtless there are difficulties," he declares in his introduction to Mr. Sokolow's book. "Doubtless there are objections—great difficulties, very real objections." But he proceeds to show how the manifest advantages far outweigh all these difficulties. It is not merely, as he puts it, that large numbers would through Zionism find a refuge from religious and social persecution; but that they would bear corporate responsibilities and enjoy corporate opportunities of a kind which, from the nature of the case, they can never possess as citizens of any non-Jewish state.

Mr. Balfour then goes on to deal with the charge, often made against the Jews, that in the countries where they are scattered they tend to exploit for personal ends a civilization which they have not created in communities which they do little to maintain. Mr. Balfour insists that such charges are manifestly false, and then, with his accustomed incisiveness, proceeds to point out that if the loyalty of the Jew to the country of his adoption is sometimes feeble, compared to his loyalty to his race and religion, the majority of countries have only themselves to thank for it. They have consistently denied to the Jews the full rights of citizenship, or any rights of citizenship at all, and subjected them to all manner of hardships and indignities. "If you treat an important section of the community as outcasts," Mr. Balfour says, "they will hardly shine as patriots."

The Jews, in fact, throughout the centuries have been treated as no other people have been treated. They have been always outside the pale of the normal, as far as the other peoples were concerned, and it is largely because it represents a return to normal conditions that Mr. Balfour specially welcomes Zionism. Mr. Balfour, in fact, fully recognizes what has escaped many, that the abnormality in the position of the Jew in all lands as "a man without a country" affects, often where least suspected, not only the attitude of society toward him, but his attitude toward society. Thus, in the early part of his introduction, Mr. Balfour does something more than hint that it is amongst the Jews themselves that the difficulties in realizing Zionism and also the objections to the policy are most acutely felt. Now the foremost objection of many Jews to Zionism, namely, that it will, if achieved, create a kind of moral compulsion upon them amongst the nations to return to Palestine, is, indeed, directly traceable to the Jews' present abnormal status. "They fear," Mr. Balfour declares, "that it will adversely affect their position in the country of their adoption. The great majority of them have no desire to settle in Palestine. Even supposing a Zionist community were established, they would not join it. But they seem to think, if I understand them rightly, that so soon as such a community came into being, men of Jewish blood, still more, men of Jewish religion, would be regarded by unkindly critics as out of place elsewhere. Their ancient home having been restored to them, they would be expected to reside there."

Mr. Balfour, however, is firmly convinced that such fears are quite unfounded. He does not deny that in some countries, where legal equality is firmly established, Jews may still be regarded with a certain measure of prejudice, but this prejudice, he is convinced, would not be due to Zionism, neither would Zionism embitter it. "The tendency," he adds, "should, surely, be all the other way. Everything which assimilates the national and international status of the Jews to that of other races ought to mitigate what remains of ancient antipathies; and evidently this assimilation would be promoted by giving them that which all other nations possess: a local habitation and a local home." This is, perhaps, the most important aspect of the whole question, an aspect which has been largely ignored, but which a genuine thinker like Mr. Balfour might be trusted to see and to emphasize.

Army Posts and Flying Fields

IT WILL readily be recalled by the newspaper-reading public of the United States that, in the latter part of the Taft Administration and in the early part of President Wilson's first term, the expediency of abolishing a number of the then existing army posts and naval stations was seriously considered by the heads of the War and Navy departments, by the White House, and by members of the House and the Senate. At that time the drift of American public opinion was entirely away from war, and militarism was at its lowest ebb in the esteem of the Nation. Only one concession was made to what little there was manifest of an opposing sentiment, namely, that the navy should be maintained at creditable strength, but for the purpose principally of protecting the coasts

and assisting in the policing of the oceans. It seems at this moment incredible that confidence in the permanence of the peace, then apparently complete, could at that time have been so deep seated. But such was the case, and, except for local protests, proposals looking to the abandonment of long-established military posts, naval stations, and navy yards, were received with the greatest complaisance by the public. Since then there has been a complete change in the situation, and it is evident that, even with a League of Nations made a reality, there will long remain a national disposition to be, in a measure at least, prepared more thoroughly than formerly for emergencies.

Thus there now comes the announcement that the War Department has decided to proceed with the purchase of the sites of fifteen army camps and thirteen balloon and flying fields, a transaction in which an initial expenditure of \$15,000,000 will be involved. With the consummation of these purchases the army will have thirty training camps, including the original sixteen cantonments constructed for the training of the national army, and nineteen aviation centers, most of which will be in the southeastern states. The new fields to be retained in the North will be regarded as summer flying centers only. The \$15,000,000 mentioned is, of course, only a fraction of the total cost. Approximately \$280,000,000 has been spent on the cantonments that will soon be in the government's sole possession. This statement includes the camps to be purchased and those already owned. Most of these cantonments are filled with men now, but with men in the course of demobilization. With a regular standing army of, say, 200,000 men, most of these places will be empty within a year or two after peace shall have been signed. The cost of maintenance of unused army posts will be immense. The great majority of them, it is fair to say, will constitute burdens rather than assets, except as they may be employed by the several states for a few weeks annually in the training of the national guard, and except as they may be used as public pleasure grounds. Unless the United States is to become a military nation, it will seem to many thoughtful people that the purchase and maintenance of cantonments likely to be of little use in a peaceable world, which the world seems bound to be when fleeting disturbances due to the war become settled, are extravagances which the Nation at this time can ill afford.

It is another matter altogether with regard to the flying fields. The government can make good use of these for peace purposes. Military training in flying will be helpful to civilian aviation. Next to aviation training fields, the great need of the hour in this direction is the establishment of landing fields throughout the country. Some of the millions of dollars which it is proposed to put into cantonments would be better employed, one would think, in aiding local and state governments to prepare adequately for the great development in commercial and private aviation which is at hand.

Housing in Canada

THE memorandum issued, recently, by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, and chairman of the Canadian Cabinet Committee on Housing, dealing with the government's loan for building purposes, marks another satisfactory step toward the solution of the housing question in the Dominion. The Dominion Government, it will be remembered, some months ago created a fund of \$25,000,000 to be used by way of loans to the several provincial governments of Canada in connection with the municipal or other programs for better housing. The memorandum just issued by Mr. Rowell explains the conditions upon which these loans are to be made, and it is welcome to find that these conditions are as simple as they could well be made, consistently with the safeguarding of the interests of the federation as a whole. Thus, each province is required to submit to the federal government a general housing scheme which shall include such matters as minimum standards, provision of open spaces, lighting, heating, and so on. As regards price, each province is entitled to fix its own maximum, only the provincial maximum must not exceed the federal maximum. The money may be advanced for building houses on sites owned by the provincial government, municipalities, housing societies, or companies comprising groups of citizens or owners of lots for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupancy. The loan is to be repayable by the provinces over a period of twenty years, at 5 per cent.

One of the most important points dealt with in the memorandum, however, is undoubtedly the question of the acquisition of sites. Everybody knows, who has, to any extent, gone into the housing question, how much the price of land enters into the ultimate cost of building. As a well-known authority on the subject pointed out, recently, it is impossible to solve the housing question completely until some stable basis of land value is reached, "whereby the capital value has a definite relation to the revenue value and there is less exploitation of community expenditure on improvements." Land, in other words, cannot be bought at "boom" prices, and houses be built upon it at a possible rental, if the houses are to come up to accepted standards and the rent to be paid is to represent a just return on capital expenditure. In these circumstances, it is very satisfactory to find the Cabinet Committee on Housing declaring, as it does, that the success of the housing movement depends upon the acquisition of suitable land at its fair value and at a cost which working men can afford to pay. "It is essential, therefore," the memorandum adds, "that statutory provision shall be made by the provinces for a cheap and speedy method of compulsory taking of land required for housing purposes."

As a matter of fact, of course, all this ought to have been done long ago; but, since it was not done long ago, there is every need that it should be done at once. The housing question is one of the most urgent questions of the day, if not the most urgent question, and all who have anything to do with the issue should understand this, or be made to understand it. "We need have no fear of Bolshevism," declared the Duke of Devonshire at Quebec,

the other day, "if we let plenty of sunlight into the slums of our great cities." Such a general statement may have all the faults of its virtues, but it comes nearer to the truth than most general statements of a like nature.

Joint Industrial Councils

IT is particularly welcome to find, from the latest reports on the subject, that the Whitley Joint Industrial Boards, recently set up in Great Britain for the purpose of bringing about a closer union between Capital and Labor, are steadily achieving their object, and are daily affording evidence of their value. These boards, which have been promoted by the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Reconstruction, are of three different kinds; namely, the National Joint Industrial Councils, the Trade Boards, which are under the Ministry of Labor, and the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees. The Joint Industrial Councils are applicable only to those trades and industries which are well organized on both sides, that is to say, both on the side of the employer and on that of the employed, and there are already twenty-four such councils organized and at work throughout the country.

Conceived on broad and comprehensive lines, they aim at securing the largest possible amount of joint action between the employer and the worker for the development of industry as a part of the national life; for the betterment of all engaged in industry; and for the establishment of machinery for the settlement of differences. On the educational side their great aim is the "pooling of information," and cooperation with the various education authorities in arranging educational courses in different branches of industry. The whole scheme is, of course, educational in character, and where its good results are already most noticeable is, as might be expected, in the lessening of distrust.

Those who have made any study of Labor matters, not a purely theoretical study from books and reviews, but a practical study amongst the men and employers themselves amidst their working conditions, are well aware how, almost invariably, what lies at the root of all differences is distrust. Nothing, apparently, can convince the average employer of the old school that the working man is capable of anything else but "work"; whilst nothing, it seems, can convince the average employee of the old school that being an employer is not simply a matter of standing round and seeing other people work. Such convictions exist, of course, in all degrees of intensity, and this intensity lessens almost in exact proportion as employer and employee come together, and each learns something of how the other lives. This is exactly the effect of the Joint Industrial Councils wherever they have been organized. As a recent statement on the matter records, these councils are bringing about "a considerable difference of outlook between the two sides, and there is," it adds, "a general tendency to view each other with less suspicion. Employers are getting a closer view of the workers' standpoint, and, at the same time, employees are getting an insight into the problems of management which they had never previously had, and could not have had under the old state of affairs." It is along such lines, surely, that the final solution of this age-long problem must ultimately come.

The Homes of James G. Blaine

IT was announced from Augusta, Maine, a few days ago, that the residence of James G. Blaine, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, and a member of Congress for twenty years, had been deeded to the State by his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale. The gift was made in honor of her son, Lieut. Walker Blaine Beale, who fell in the St. Mihiel drive. It is the understanding that the State of Maine will make use of this historic dwelling as an executive mansion, Augusta being the state capital. The man who owned this house, and who occupied it for many years in those intervals when he could escape to Augusta, was known everywhere in the country, for more than a quarter of a century, as "Blaine of Maine," although he was a native of Pennsylvania. After he had graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania; had taught in the Western Military Institute, at Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky; had studied law; had taught in Philadelphia; had met with several ups and downs; had married a young lady from Maine, become a newspaper editor and proprietor in that State, and grown so famous in politics that his name was a household word in the land, he visited his first home, back in the Blaine and Gillespie region of Pennsylvania, where he surprised numbers of people by recalling them as his childhood playmates and friends.

Socially, however, it was a far cry from the humble home of his parents to the mansion in Augusta, and a farther cry still to one of his mansions in Washington, or to his cottage at Bar Harbor. In his time, Mr. Blaine had several homes at the national capital. One was a modest three-story residence on Fifteenth Street, another was the castle-like structure on Dupont Circle; then there was an elegant dwelling on Lafayette Square, and the big, rambling structure at 17 Madison Place. The latter had a past. It had been a private dwelling, a boarding house, a shelter for government offices, and twice the home of a premier member of the national Cabinet. History records that the third floor, under the slanting roof, was once occupied by President Polk, for four months, while the White House was undergoing repairs. Something more than passing interest attached to it in Blaine's time, from the fact that it was here that Secretary Seward was attacked on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln. It was in this house that Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, established himself, in Harrison's time. Art had then contributed greatly toward beautifying the residence. During the Secretary's term of office it was one of the most attractive social centers of the capital. Mr. Blaine had always been a favorite with the diplomatic corps, and here its members were frequently entertained, individually and unofficially. In summer, for many years, Mr. Blaine "lived on his porch" at Bar Harbor, Maine. That is to say, during the greater part of his time in Bar Harbor he might be found reading on an extensive veranda that overlooked the

ocean. This gallery almost surrounded a house built primarily with the purpose of affording comfort to its inmates and opportunity to enjoy the scenery for miles around. The statesman at leisure, seated on this veranda, was fond of telling his visitors that at one time he might have bought the whole island for "a song."

While James Gillespie Blaine was in Congress, while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, while he was Secretary of State under Garfield and under Harrison, while he was fighting for his political existence in the Credit Mobilier affair, while he was struggling for precedence in the Republican Party against Roscoe Conkling, while he was making his campaigns for the presidency, in his own behalf or in behalf of others, "spellbinding" enemies and friends alike with his eloquence, his real home, and the home of his family, was "the large, old-fashioned, broad-fronted white house, with its green blinds, its maples and its grassy yard, which stands on a quiet, shady street near the state capitol, in Augusta, Maine." Here, when wishing to be rid of the hurly-burly, and when seeking the tranquillity and neighborliness of a typical New England town, Mr. Blaine and his family would assemble periodically and renew old acquaintances and friendships. This is the home that has been deeded to the State that, through thick and thin, was loyal to its adopted son.

Notes and Comments

CHICAGO will be only one of many cities in the United States to extend cordial greeting to the new mission of thirty Mexicans appointed by President Carranza of Mexico to bring about friendly commercial relations with the United States. All they want to know is that President Carranza really means this. If he does, this mission can be very useful to both countries. It will do no harm, at any rate, wisely to take him at his word.

Books setting forth the argument that Shakespeare did not write either his plays or his sonnets have never, however eloquent, however sincere, met with an encouraging welcome. They have been regarded dispassionately, perhaps the more appropriate word is compassionately, as one regards any harmless and diligent eccentricity, and have thereafter been incontinently dismissed. Despite all their efforts, and they have been many, the world, erudite or otherwise, has continued serenely on its way, without the feeling that so much as a stone in the Shakespeare edifice was thereby loosened.

Now an intrepid Frenchman, and even Voltaire, who took astounding liberties with Shakespeare, did not venture so far as this, has dared to write a book with a view to proving that the bard of Avon was no bard at all. Professor Abel Lefranc is of opinion that the plays were written by the sixth Lord Derby, which certainly provides him with the opportunity of paying a graceful tribute to the present Earl Derby, British Ambassador in Paris, to whom the book is dedicated. This is, however, merely a side-issue in a campaign always carried forward by its Don Quixotes with tremendous momentum and concentration. In the present instance, the Stratford actor is dismissed as the playwright, in the course of two volumes, which, while they may fail to convince the reader, provide, nevertheless, much interesting reading, together with some astounding conclusions.

WELL might men anywhere be proud of the testimonial of character which Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, gives the Indians with whom he has lived and worked. "I learned as much as I taught," said the bishop to a recent interviewer, speaking of his apprenticeship among the Lake Huron Chippewas before he went to Alaska. "I learned also to respect the Indian's code of honor. I have known Indians to be starving while camped where a white man had cached abundant food-supplies. I doubt if the thought of stealing the white man's supplies even occurred to them, for they know what it is to travel hard and far depending upon a cache of food, and what it would mean if some one had stolen it."

WHEN the Michigan Senate passed a bill, with a referendum attached, empowering the Detroit Board of Education to take over the Detroit College of Medicine and conduct it as a part of the school system, something new in the way of public schools and medicine was projected. Having a college of medicine as a part of the public schools system may seem desirable to a certain class of individuals, but it would be a dangerous step in the direction of medical control.

IT is gratifying to learn that the management of at least one large brewery, in Buffalo, New York, has come to realize that the elimination of the saloon will enable the people to buy and pay for more food. Those interested in this brewery have undertaken to convert the quarters occupied by their saloons into grocery stores, to be known as "thrift stores." They have already established fifteen, and it is reported that steps have been taken to set up fifteen more within the near future. That this plan is a wise one is amply borne out by the experiences of many communities that already enjoy the fruits of prohibition. A fact that should interest these former brewers in Buffalo is that their stores will prosper as a result of the thrift promoted by the extinction of an enterprise which they themselves have been most reluctant to abandon.

W. H. HAMMER, president of the foreign trade board of San Francisco, speaking before the New Orleans Association of Commerce, the other day, declared that the welfare of the entire country demanded "the breaking up of the combination that now forces nearly all of the export and import commerce of the United States through the port of New York." Would it not have been better if he had said something about the combination of daring enterprise and tireless energy that invites and attracts export and import commerce to the port of New York? What, may it be asked, are other ports in the United States doing to win business, comparable with what New York undertakes and carries through? What is the matter with the port of Boston, as an example?